THE

PAPERS

OF

ANDREW JACKSON

Volume 39

1815–1816

December 22 March 20

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1913

Executive Office So Carolina

Centre Hall 22^d Decr 1815

Sir

The Legislature of this state have just termina-ted its first session since by your unexampled victory you have rendered your name not less illustrious than dear to a nation of freemen.

Under a government which admits of no other distinction among its citizens than that which results from merit, the approbation of the constituted authorities must inspire a just and noble pride - an honourable incentive to great and patriotic deeds. He whose distinguished good conduct entitles him to such approbation is a benefactor to his country whom good men love & the patriotic cherish. Those services which render a name illustrious and coeval with the great waters on whose banks they were rendered rise to the level of a nation's love and gratitude because they fill the measure of the nation's honour. Under these impressions the Legislature have directed unanimously that I present you "the thanks of the people of South Carolina

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for your brilliant victories & unequalled defence of New Orleans" & which I cannot better do than by forwarding you a copy of their proceedings on that subject. These cannot be less acceptable because we have had time to form a just estimate of the intrinsic, important services you have performed.

Altho' it can add nothing to the high testimonial I have the honour to forward to you, I beg leave to add my personal admiration of your excellent good conduct & to present you the homage of a respectful & friendly salutation

David R. Williams

Major General Andrew Jackson.

4656

Excellency
David R. Williams
Letter To
Genl. A. Jackson
22nd. Decr. 1815
Congratulations

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Department of War
Accountant's Office
Dec. 22d. 1815

Sir

Your accounts for advances and Expenditures (with the exception of those of a personal nature attending your visits to the Seat of Government which have been acted on separately) have been adjusted, and a balance found in favor of the United States of Drs 11,708.50 — This sum you will perceive, Sir, is Drs 25,000- less than the amount acknowledged by your Statement to be due - which arises from you having given a credit for a bill of Exchange for that sum drawn the 16 February 1815, on this department in favor of J. R. Fitzgerald, Cashier at New Orleans - which bill, never having been presented for payment, is of course not charged to you in the official Statements — It is therefore understood that it is to be taken up

by yourself, and not to be brought into view in your public accounts.

With Sentiments of the highest Respect
and Esteem
I have the honor to be
Sir,

Your most Obed.t Serv.t

Tobias Lear.

Maj. Gen.l Andw Jackson

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by yourself and not to be brought into view
your public account

[illegible]

[illegible]

Maj. Genl. [illegible]

Acctt. W. Department
Tobias Lear Esqr.
22nd Decr. 1800

St. Louis December 22d. 1816

Sir

Your letter bearing date 10th. of October 1816 from Cincinnatti addressed to Colo. Thomas A. Smith commanding Rifle Regiment St. Louis Missouri Territory, in which you report yourself as a Captain of that Regiment had been Received.

Immediately after the receipt of this order, you will, without a moments delay, repair to this place and Report yourself in person to the officer in command.

By order of Brig. Genl. Thos. A. Smith

I am Respectfully

Sir your obedient Servant

E. Shipp
Asst. Adjt.

Capt. Ramsey
U. S. R. R.

4659-60

Capt [illegible] esq

[illegible] R.

[illegible] walk [illegible]

3/4

No 2

Dep. of War
Acct. Office
Dec: 27th 1815

Sir

I have the honor to state in reply to your note of this day, that, all expenditures having relation to the Indian Department are properly payable out of the Appropriation for that Department, if however on the Settlement of Accounts monies are paid for that object where none have been advanced, the proper transfers can be made on the authority of the Secretary of War; no difficulty will therefore arise in settlement of your accounts if you shall have made disbursements for the Indian Dept (they being admitted by the Sec. of War) although no monies shall have been advanced to you for that object

Very respectfully
I am Sir
Yr. Obt. St.

Tobias Lear.

Major Genl
Andrew Jackson

Capt. Leang letter
Decr. 23d. 1815
to be ~~filed~~ with
my account
– Current –

Major Genl. Andw. Jackson

Dep. of War
Accounts

New orleans 24th December 1815.

Head Quarters.
8th Department.

Department Orders.

Lieut. Christy being commissioned by the President of the U States Paymaster to the 1st Infy will be borne accordingly on the rolls of his Regiment— The late Department Order directing Lt. Hindman to supersede Lt. Ross in the command of Fort Bowyer is hereby countermanded. The Company of Artillery now under orders from the Northern division to Fort Bowyer the Lt. Col. Commanding designs as a Garrison for Fort St Phillips: the officer Commanding that Company will therefore make no unnecessary Stay at Fort Bowyer but proceed on to this place as soon as practicable or to Fort St Phillips direct by the way of the Balize if transportation that way be most easily obtained— He will leave a Subaltern of his Company in Command of Fort Bowyer and order Lt Ross (who is hereby instructed to deliver up the Command) to this place. The officer thus left to be directed by the Orders already given to Lt Ross for his Government—

The Present Garrison of St Phillips is intended for Petitte Coquille, Lt Robbins will therefore come up with his detachment to this place so soon as relieved by the Company now ordered

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there, that he may find transportation to Coquille
Capt. Jones on the arrival of Lt. Robbins will
give him up the Command of Ft. Coquille and
repair with his company immediately to this
place —

(Signed) G. Croghan Lt. Col.
Comm'g 8th Dept.

26 Dec 1818

Gentlemen.

I lament, ~~exceedingly~~ very sincerely that neither the nature of my engagements, nor the ~~sta~~ state of my health will allow me to avail myself of your kind invitation, on behalf of the citizens of Stevensburg to dine with ~~them~~ on tomorrow. To gratify in any thing the wishes of those from whom I have received such marked attention would be highly ~~gratifying~~ pleasing.

I beg ~~you to accept for yourselves~~, Gentlemen, that you will present to the citizens of Stevensburg, my grateful sense of their friendly disposition, & the assurance of my great respect.

I have the honor to be
Gentlemen
Yr. obt ~~obt~~ St.

Messrs

4666

(Copy)

Answer to an address presented by the Citizens of Stephensburg

26th Dec. 1816.

Nashville 27th Decr. 1815

Dear Genl,

Yours of the 4th Decr. I have recd, am sorry to learn the indisposition of Mrs. Jackson, and indeed all your family as you mention, and a report has this day reach us that you are much worse, though I hope not confined, the family here are very uneasy about Lieut. least he will not be able to travel with you home, —

On the 18th Inst. by express from Genl. Gaines I Recd. the appointment of Commissioner for extending the bound of the lands acquired from the Ck. nation — was advised that the line in the Eastern section of that County was nearly compleated, and my first services would be wanted on the line bordering on the Cherokees, and for that purpose I have been ascer=taining as near as may be the proper points to run it to. I shall set out from home on the last day of this month to Fort Strother where I expect to meet some one of the other Commissioners when we shall proceed without loss of time to complete the whole balance of the lines —

Mr. James Jackson some time since in a letter to you mentioned a circumstance of our friends Dr. Bedford & Genl. Carroll endeavouring to set afloat some pretext or colour of fraud against you and myself with some others concerning the purchase of lands in the new country, I never was so astonished when I heard it at any occurrence

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in my life, however I lost no time before we Mr.
Jackson and myself called on them pretty sternly on the
occasion, when they have both backed out and positively
denied any ill grounded intention, and each profess the
greatest respect and friendship for us both, and at
the same time they are entirely at variance in their
own statements, each denying what the other says of him,
there we are at rest, and they are at peace, and
there let them remain — I have my own opinion of
the business, but you need not think any thing of it,
as there is nothing under heaven that they have ever
built on, that can be construed into harm even by
the most illnatured — they, Doct. B. state that no attempts
have been made to propagate such idea to any person
who may hand it at the City, but today I learn that
the Doct. did name something of the kind to Mr. Reynolds
on his passage to the city — without you should discover some
= thing of it there, I would not say any thing to him on the
subject ——

We cannot hear what is doing at the City
no mail here this week, — we have no news here
of any kind, all tranquill, Genl. Gains says no expect
= ations of difficulties with the Indians, indeed I never thought
so, —

The Government has given no instructions relative
to the sessions of the laws, of course the Commissioners

must do what they think right on that occasion, and I incline to believe from what I learn, the Chocktaws and Chickasaws Indians will complain much, if they do not retain to the dividing ridge, which from the best information in my possession ~~was can~~ be allowed them, I dont expect any evidence before the Comrs. to alter the bounds spoken of here before you left, this — I would be glad ~~to~~ to be informed if the Goverment have any information on the subject, though I shall not detain for it a moment — would be glad to have a line from you at any time when you have leisure — I shall give directions to have all my letters forwarded to me from Nashville, where you will address me — I feel some anxiety on the subject of the Ret. sent on to the Quarter M. Dept. whether the account can be settled or otherwise —

I left my little family yesterday all well, Polley wished to be remembered affectionately to her Aunt and Brother — to whom also please present my respects. — I am Dr. Genl. your Obt. Servt. —

Jno Coffee

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Genl. Coffee
Nashville
27. Decr. 1815.
Recd. 2nd. Feby. 1816

To be answered by
the first mail
2d Feby 1816—
answered A. J.

Majr. Genl.
Andrew Jackson
Nashville
~~Washington City~~
By Mail

NASHVILLE
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CITY
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12

NASHVILLE
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Tenn

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12

37½

75

Major General

Andrew Jackson
Nashville
~~Washington City~~

By Mail

Nashville, Decr. 28th 1815.

Sir

Agreeably to your request I hand you a statement as far as I can recollect, of the Understanding of the Cherokee Indians, in relation to the line dividing the Creek and Cherokee lands as expressed by those who accompanied Genl. Jackson in his march to the ten islands of Coosa, in the fall of the year 1813. — When the Army was about to march from Camp Coffee, Col: Richard Brown and other Cherokees informed Genl. Jackson, they had appointed the Bear-Meat (son of the Path-Killer King and principal Chief of their Nation) the pilot to the army. They stated he was well acquainted with the country through which the army would pass, and knew the line dividing the lands belonging to the Cherokees from those belonging to the Creeks, and would inform the Genl. when he entered the Creek Country. While the army lay at Camp Wills, the Bear Meat and all the Cherokees then with us stated, when we passed the Creek three or four miles in advance of Camp Wills, we would be

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on Creek lands, and all the stock we found be=
=yond that point would be enemies property - and
although Ratliff claimed the Cattle killed at Camp
Chinnabee, it was admitted by all that we were
in the Creek country.

Early in January, in the year 1814, in conver=
=sation with Col: Richard Brown on the subject of
the Creek lands and the Uncertainty of the
boundaries of the Indian Territories, he informed
me that a general conference of the southern
tribes had taken place two or three years before,
at Tuckabatchee, the object of which was, to settle
the boundaries between the different Nations: at
which, George Colbert had joined the big Warrior,
and wished to take a part of the Cherokee lands
and give it to the Creeks, and had so far succeeded
with the Path-killer as to prevail on him to sign
the instrument fixing the boundaries as they
wished them: and that the Path killer had
taken the pen in his hand for that purpose -
when Mr Brown prevented it by taking the pen
out of his hand, requesting him to wait until

Gen

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the next morning — and by that manoeuvre the Path-Killer's signature was withheld. He further stated, that if he had not interfered and prevented it, the Path-Killer would have given the Creeks all the land from above Thompsons Creek on the Tennessee down to the Chickasaw boundary. — I understood, from the tenor of this conversation that the Creeks claim the lands as high up the Tennessee as the Creek Old Crossing.

(Copy)

I am, Sir, respectfully
Yours &c.
Robert Searcy

Genl. John Coffee.

Col. Colbert acknowledged that he was at [illegible] as stated in above certificate & there the ~~[illegible]~~ warrior ~~the principal~~ Chief Present [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] That the Creek land extended from Cataula Island to Hightower — That the Path Killer & [illegible] the Cherokees [illegible] the convention before they could settle their Boundaries — The Cherokees [illegible] the Cherokees acknowledged the [illegible] convention [illegible]

Correctness of C Colbert's statement but that Black Fox & the ~~Big [illegible]~~ Path Killer was the Principal Chief —

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Robt. Searcy's

Certificate

(2/2)

(Copy)

No. 2 —

New Orleans 28. December 1815.

Head Quarters

8th Military department

Department Orders.

The Controversy which has arisen between Lt. Col. Selden and Major Bradford Captains in the Rifle Regiment, with respect to their rank in that Regiment, will be settled by a reference to the arangement of the present Register of the Peace Establishment, which having been approved of by the President of the U States must be respected and obeyed accordingly — Lt. Col. Selden being placed before Major Bradford on that Register will therefore be recognized as the Senior officer of the two, until otherwise directed by an order from the Secretary of war or the Major General of the division —

Lt. Col. Selden will assume the Command of the Fort at Natchitoches and of the detachment of Riflemen intended for its Garrison and will be governed by the orders under which

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Capt. McClellan is now acting — a Copy of Which he will forward to this place —

(Signed) G. Croghan Insp. Genl.

Comm. 8th Departm.

New Orleans 27th December 1815.

Head Quarters
8th Department.

D. Sir,

Your Communication of the 17th Inst. has been received — I cannot agree in the opinion expressed by the Board which sat to determine the controversy concerning rank, which arises between Lt. Col. Selden and yourself, and must therefore direct that you give obedience to the order of the war department, expressed in the arrangement of the Register of the Peace Establishment, by reporting yourself to Captain Selden of your Regiment (Lt. Col. by Brevet) as your Senior officer — my decision in this case, need not put the question of right finally at rest — The Department of war would very willingly attend to any claims to Seniority, which you may choose to advance —

I am however disposed to believe that both Lt. Col. Selden's and your appointment in that

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Regiment are classed as original appointments,
in which rank is settled by reference to former
Commissions — In this view of the question Selden
is certainly entitled to rank over you, he having
been Senior to you as a Major on the last
Establishment — I see no reason why you
should revert to the lineal arrangement of 1812
your being marked on the present Register as
Commissioned on the 6th July 1812 is not intended
to regulate or to affect in any way the rank
between Lt. Col. Selden and yourself, but to
prevent your being ranked by the Junior Captain
of the Regiment — The enclosed is a Department
Order of this day, directing Lt. Col. Selden
to assume the command of the Fort of Natchitoches

Respectfully my D Sir

Your friend & humble Servant

(Signed) G. Croghan Lt. Col.

Comm'g 8th Dept.

Capt. Bradford

Alexandria

Red River M. T. —

Davidson County Tennessee, 29th.. Decr. 1815.

At the request of Genl. Coffee, we the undersign-ed make the following statement.

In June 1787. Genl. James Robertson marched an expedition against and destroyed the cold water town the inhabitants of which town had been hostile and troublesome to our settlements on Cumberland river. At that time the Cold Water town was situated at the mouth of Cold Water Creek which unites into the river about twelve miles below the lower end of the Muscle shoals. The inhabitants appeared to be a mixture of Creeks and Cherokees; but, the principal or chief ruling men among them was a Creek Indian, as we were informed by the indian traders then with them, and who were taken prisoners of by us.

We were of the party that marched

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with Robertson on that expedition. The inhabitants of that town appeared to be in entire security, unsuspected other indian tribes. They were in quiet possession of the premises.

Given under our hands &c.

(copy)

William Dowson

Robert Weakley

Genl. John Coffee.

Wm. Donelson and
Robert Hays. –

Certificate –

(Copy)

No. 4 –

New orleans 29th December 1815.

Head Quarters
8th Dept.

Sir,

Your letters of the 28th ult. and 4th Inst. have been received — The enclosed Department Order of the 24th Inst. will explain to you the disposition intended to be made of the Company of Artillery now under orders from the Northern division to Mobile Point — The refusal of the war Department to sanction the nomination of Captn Gibbs as Paymaster of the 1st Infy under the plea of having already filled that appointment, has astonished me not a little — Without presuming to question the authority of the President of the United States to Commission Paymasters I must say that the appointment of Mr. Christie as Pay master to the 1st Infy is to me seemingly informal and indelicate, informal because deviating from long established usage and indelicate as dispensing with the necessary and I might say equally respectful ceremony of a recommendation from the Commandg officer of the regiment to which the officer appointed was to be attached as one of its Staff —

Some would make a distinction between the appointment of the Paymaster to a Regt and that of the other officers of the Regimental Staff, but I see none, I have ever found it in the course of my practice as necessary to the Convenience of a Regiment that the Paymaster should be expert and ready at Business as

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that the Quarter master and Adjud.t Should be active and intelligent men — and who can be Supposed to be So well acquainted with the materials Composing a Reg.t and the Capacity of every officer to Suit him for particular Situations as the Col.o Commanding the Reg.t —

The President of the U States trusting to the recommendations of others may and does Sometimes make bad appointments but it is Contrary to reason to believe that this Should ever be the case with the comm.g officer of a Regim.t for what Col.o is there So blind to the interest of his Reg.t and to his own personal convenience as to appoint to the Staff of his Reg.t an officer entirely incapacited to do the duty of the Situation —

I do not Say this to the disparagement of L.t Christie who is perhaps as good an appointment as could have been made but to express my dislike at the Establishment of a Principle which however it may be grounded in right will Surely prove hurtfull in its practise — Since the law makes no distinction in the manner of appointing the different offices in the Reg.l Staff and as the President has assumed to himself the appointment of the Paymasters he has not I presume neglected to exercise his equally legal right to appoint the remaining members of the Staff, if however he has not given us Quarter masters and adjudants will you be kind enough to inform me in what way I am to proceed to have a Quarter master appointed to the 1st Reg.t — that Situation being Still vacant — I would at once make the

appointment myself conformably to customary usage but from my unwillingness to make appointments which are in all probability already arranged by the President of the U. States — I beg leave also to enclose to you for the perusal of the General the Proceedings of a Board of Officers which sat to settle a controversy concerning rank between Lt. Col. Selden and Major Bradford Captains of the Rifle Regimt. with a Department Order of the 28th ult. determining it until the final decision of a final authority should be made known — I would be very happy could an order be obtained giving to the actg Brigade Major of this Departmt. the same extra Pay which was formerly allowed to officers regularly appointed to that situation

Respectfully

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obt. humble Servt.

G. Croghan Lt. Col.
Comdg. 8th Dist.

Major Read
Aid Camp
Washington City

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From Lt. Colo: Croghan
Decr. 29th 1815 on different
subjects addressed to
Majr. Reid A.D.C.

To be filed—

Major John Reid
aid Camp to Maj. Genl. Jackson
Washington City

Public Service
G. Croghan Lt. Col.
[illegible] 8th 1815

Public Service —
Croghan Lt. Col.
Comd. 8th Dept.

Major John Read
aid Camp to Maj. Gl. Jackson
Washington City

To be filed —

From Lt. Colo. Croghan
Dec. 29th 1815. on different
subjects addrsd. to
Maj. Reed. A.D.C.

Rutherford County Ten: 30th.. Decr. 1815.

Sir

In answer to your enquiries, I give you the following statement viz: — In the year 1787. James Hoggatt and myself were employed by the inhabitants of the Cumberland settle=ments to go to the Creek Nation of Indians to endeavour to make terms of peace with that Nation, who were then hostile and very troublesome to our settlements. For our safety we had to pass by way of the Chick=asaw and Chocktaw Nations, and from the latter place, we crossed the Tombigby just below the mouth of the Black Warrior River, and thence to the Hickory-ground.

After we had done our business with Genl. McGilvray, the principal man of the Creek Nation, we returned the same rout and crossed the Tombigby River at the same place. On our rout, both going and returning, all the In=dians we saw on ~~rout~~ the west side of the Tombigby were Chocktaws and Chickasaws — and all we saw on the east side of the

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river appeared to be Creeks; we frequently saw the hunting parties of the latter, and while on the waters of the Tombigby, and so far as we saw, they, the Creeks appeared to be in quiet possession of that part of the country; but, it was not our policy, nor did we make any enquiry relative to the proprietors of the soil of any part of the country over which we passed.

With due regard

Alex: Ewing

(Copy)

Genl. John Coffee

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Alexr. Ewing

Certificate

(Copy)

No. 6.

(Private) Lynchburgh V. Decbr. 31st. 1815

Dr. Sir

we left the city on the 24th and reached this place this evening — we have experienced a few days of bad weather, the ground covered with snow — tomorrow we move on for Nashville, where we will arrive as early as our horses & the season will permit, our horses are thin & the depth of snow, is very fatiguing to them — I hope to reach you by the 25 or 30th. proximo — I shall not attempt, to give you a detailed account of the passing scenes at washington — suffice it for the present to observe, that I had the pleasure of seeing all the great men of the city, was friendly greeted by all — and was obliged to fly the profered hospitality of the surrounding cities to restore my health & preserve life — therefore can retrace my steps to avoid the various pressing invitations — before I reach you the fate of the bill enlarging the staff of the peace establishment will be known — in the event of its passing you will be continued in your present appointment — if not, I have the promise of the Sec of war that you shall have an appointment in the line — you will observe there is one vacancy not filled —

I am directed to have both Genl Russell & Colo. R Nicholas arrested — or charges to be drawn up from the papers furnished — If the Judge advocate is not at Nashville — order him on without delay — I wish you to have a roster made out of all the officers in my Division where stationed, and the number of men, of the different corps, where cantoned or

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garrison— this I wish you to have prepared on my arrival— I shall have to inspect Fort Bowyer & Neworleans shortly, on my rout to Mobile will have to explore the southern coasts and choose a site for a garrison at or near the Ecumbia & another at the choctaw Hatchee— on this tour you will have to accompany me—

I wish you to say to my overseer, that I am on my return— and will expect that my houses will be prepared in such a way as will prevent the southern stock from entering— say further to him— to have as much hemp broke as will make a sufficient quanty of Bagging to bale my cotton & that the wenches & spin etc— Give our compliments to Lucy some Coffey & say to her that we will want some thing good to eat &c on our arival— & to recommend to have my young horses in good order— as I shall want as many as will carry me to Mobile— I hope my old friend the Duke will be able for the field—

I shall want my cotton for market on my arrival say to the overseer to have them going shortly—

Make Mrs. J. with my own compliments to the Colo. his lady & family, and to all our relations & friends & for yourself accept our best wishes.

I am respectfully yr. mo. obt. servt.

Andrew Jackson

Colo. R. Butler

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Maj Gen Jackson
Decr 31 1815

Colo. Robert Butler
Adgt. General
Southern Division
Nashville Tennessee

Mail

From
Gen. Jackson
Dec 31st 1815

4681

1894

Maj Gen Jackson

Decr 31 1815

Col^o Robert Butler

Adgt General

Southern Division

Nashville Tennessee

Mail

from

Wm Jackson

Dec 31 1815

Dec 31st 1815

I certify that a leave of Absence of several months is indispensably necessary to the recovery of Lieut Donoho's health given at N. Orleans this 31st Dec 1815

Sign'd
Benj. F. Harney
Acting Surgeon
1st Regt

The state of Lieut Donoho's health rendering an immediate change of place indispensably necessary to the recovery of his health he is hereby permitted to return to Caswell County N. C. where he will remain untill he shall receive a furlough from the Maj Genl of the Division or further orders from the Genl of the Dist.
given at N. Orleans this 31st Dec 1815

Sign'd G. Croghan Lt Col
comd'g 8th Dept

4682

Application for furlough
Lt. [illegible] 1st Infy

Granted. 12 Feby. 1818.
until his health is
restored. and he
is to report to this
Office and Comg. Offr.
of the Regt. Monthly

Robt. Butler
A. Genl. D.S.

His address
Caswell Cy. N.C.

[1815]

Flint Hill Surry
May 9th

Dear Sir

Judge White not being
at home I take the liberty of
saying my Bay Horse is at
Mr. Millers and entirely at
the Service of Judge Jackson
for any Service

I am with the
utmost respect
Your Ob. Serv.
Thos Gray

4683-94

[1815]

Flint Hill Surry
may 1st

Dear Sir

Judge White not being
at home I take the liberty of
saying my Bay Horse is at
Mr. Millers and intirely at
the Service of Judge Jackson
for any Service

I am with the
utmost respect
Your Sr. Ob Serv.
Thos Gray

4683-84

His Honor Judge Jackson

1815

To Maj. Gen. Andrew Jackson Commanding
the 7th military district of the U. States.

The undersigned, officers of the first ~~and second~~
regiment of the Orleans militia beg leave to call the attention
of your excellency to their conduct on the affair of the
8th ult. on the right bank of the Mississippi. They
know that certain imputations have attached to them
growing out of that affair greatly injurious to their
reputation and wounding to their feelings as soldiers and
as men. The undersigned therefore respectfully request
of your excellency to cause an enquiry to be instituted
into their conduct, whence they hope to stand acquitted
before the tribunal of the public and to secure what
they deem of no less value, the approbation of your
Excellency.

Caleb Cox Capt.
Jno. Nixon, Adjt.
John P. Jones
1st Lieut Comdg Compy
D. Yancey 1st Lieut
Wm. Henderson 2nd Lieut.
Alexander Phillips 2nd Lieut.

~~4726~~

Address from
Address Captin [illegible] and
Company 1815

[1815?]

To the Battalion of Uniformed Militia of the City of New Orleans

I. ~~The address of my fellow Citizens composing the Battalion~~ ~~has given me the greatest pleasure~~.

Gentlemen,

Tho' Born and Educated in a free Country & popular favor has always ~~been my first object~~ always been to me a secondary object; ~~[illegible]~~ my first, in political life has been to make myself useful to my Country. yet I am not insensible to the approbation of my fellow Citizens and would sacrifice every thing to obtain it but that of my own conscience and ~~[illegible]~~ the pursuit of their true interests ~~with these sentiments~~ these Principles have prepared me to receive ~~with the [illegible]~~ ~~the greatest satisfaction~~ the address you have presented. – The [illegible] wish of my heart, the safety of your Country has been accomplished; and the means taken to secure it has met the approbation of those, ~~[illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] them, and [illegible]~~ who from their situation were best fully enabled to ~~judge of [illegible]~~ [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] their connection and [illegible] among them. and from their [illegible] [illegible] interested in ~~[illegible]~~ disapproving any unnecessary act of power. and from the Character their conduct has acquired are best entitled to influence ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible] of~~ Consideration – The distinction you draw Gentlemen between those who only declaim about Civil rights and those who fight ~~to [illegible] [illegible]~~ shows the practical knowledge you have of the true principles of liberty; a ~~free [illegible]~~ [illegible] [illegible] theory is useless or mischievous. – whenever ~~[illegible]~~ unforeseen or an actual invasion [illegible] other political crisis, calls for the ~~[illegible]~~ exercise of the Collection [illegible] of the Country, the most sacred constitutional rights, the [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

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and the best right of property must be suspended [illegible] we must in these

Cases Chuse [illegible] whether we will abandon for a moment [illegible]

[illegible] the Exercise of these rights in order to secure their permanent Enjoyment [illegible] their Enjoyment [illegible]

or by a [illegible] adherence to Constitutional forms and the Letter of the law to [illegible], we lose our

Defence and [illegible] lose the substance in order for an [illegible] to preserve the [illegible] that Constitution & those laws [illegible] from their very nature apply to emergencies. [illegible] the Shadow. The right of suffrage is one of the most [illegible] to a freeman

had your Election taken place on the 8th of January [illegible]

[illegible] ask your [illegible]

my brave friends whether you ought to have abandoned the field

the field of Glory in order to Exercise this [illegible] right, (no matter how [illegible]) [illegible] say when

the polls? if these Declarations had been his soldiers themselves [illegible]

your General should have suffered [illegible] them to

preserve the Constitution by an Act that would have [illegible] misled?

Constitution Country & honor [illegible] distinguished [illegible] —

What is more justly [illegible] than personal Liberty, yet how can the Civil Enjoyment of this [illegible] to Consist with the order and Discipline of a Camp, [illegible]

[illegible] Let the Citadel be [illegible] by

[illegible] Subpoena from the [illegible] Habeas Corpus carrying the officers [illegible]

Lines, and the enemy will conquer your Country only by employing [illegible] to defend your [illegible]

[illegible] to [illegible]

Private property is held sacred in all good Governments, yet shall the [illegible] prevent a General from marching over a Cornfield or burning a house [illegible] is not Consistent [illegible] of the [illegible]

These and a thousand other instances that might be [illegible] necessity [illegible] by or in [illegible] must sometimes be [illegible] rights [illegible]

The only Question is how these rights [illegible]

suspended? When the necessity exists, when it is apparent, [illegible] by the attempt to Enforce the enjoyment of rights [illegible] with the public Defence

to apply the rules of the Courts to a Camp and to paralyze measures of the first necessity is at least indiscreet — and [illegible] in such a [illegible]

however well meant can never inspire the Confidence due to prudence and wisdom. [illegible] the prolongation of Martial law [illegible] the Champions of Constitutional privileges [illegible] to have opposed the measure, on the Contrary and [illegible] all who thought [illegible], and who dared to [illegible]

— the [illegible] until a victory [illegible] by that very measure had [illegible]

[illegible] our danger [illegible] had not [illegible] it, then it was discovered that

[illegible] trusting to an unratified treaty

I ought to have suffered my posts to be abandoned by the interference of a foreign agent — my ranks thinned by desertion my whole army broken by mutiny. while a Numerous fleet and a Still more formidable army were on our Shores within a few hours sail of your City — I thought differently

and I did not restore the Civil power until I was assured the military was not necessary for its support — when that period arrived I lost not an instant in declaring it to be Reinstated — Under such circumstances your Resolution to "let others declaim about privileges and constitutional rights" will never draw upon you the charge of being indifferent to these inestimable blessings. you have nobly fought to defend them, ~~they are the blessings of~~ ~~and be assured that they~~ ~~rights to your valour and your fortitude~~ ~~were always in greater danger from the Demagogues, who strive to inflame your passions~~ against an open foe ~~never suffer the fair inheritance to be impaired by~~ Machinations of those who stood aloof and you will never I trust surrender them to those, who stood aloof in the hour of peril and who now arrogate the title of champions of the Constitution —..—"

An honorable peace has dissolved our military connection. And in a few days, I Shall quit a country endeared to me by the most pleasing recollections — among the most prominent are those, I Shall ever entertain of the distinguished bravery the zeal, Gentlemen Discipline, the ardent zeal ~~with the~~ constant devotion of your Corps ~~friendship~~ ~~and~~ ~~which I return by reciprocate and~~ The ~~offered~~ friendship of each individual composing it I receive with pleasure and sincerely reciprocate. and Shall always boast my being once a fraternity with Such men Created on Such a Crisis.

4688

Address

[1815]

General

In the name of the Inhabitants of George Town the Corporation highly gratified by the occasion, hastens to welcome your arrival amongst them.

In unison with the Sentiments of their fellow Citizens throughout the Union, the Citizens of George Town recur with the most pleasing recollections to the distinguished services which during our late War you rendered to our Common Country, and highly appreciate the noble stand made against a veteran Foe by the brave Men under your Command.

The defence of Orleans was as grateful to the feelings of the Individuals composing this Community, as it was honourable to the Military Character

4690

of this People & glorious in its results to the Nation.—

The Corporation Sir in behalf of the Citizens of this Town pray you to accept their cordial congratulations and good wishes for your future health & happiness

With great personal respect and Consideration

We have the Honor
to be
Your very Obed't Serv'ts.

Walter Smith
George Peter
John Ott
Thos. Corcoran
J. J. Stull
} Committee on the part of the Corporation.

Major Genl
} Andw. Jackson.

Copy of adress from
the corporation of
George Town — 6 —

Copy of a address
from the Corpo
ration of
George Town

[1815?]

From St Vincanes up the Warbash to the south point of Lake Michigan and on to the Waters of the St Joseph of the Lake and the St Joseph that enters into St Mary's river at Fort Wayne and from thence to the head waters of the river Raison are inhabited by the Potiwatimes who are the greatest tribe in that territory they have generally had from five to eight hundread warriers at Malden under Tecumshee their principle settlements at at Tippecano Massisiniway The St Joseph of the Lake and the Pigeon Roost there are several other small tribes joining them with names of the water courses which they live on but they are of the same tribe Between St Vincans and the state and River Ohio is inhabited by the Delewars who have about two hundread and fifty warriers their principle settlements are on Driftwood Creek and on the Miama near old Fort St Clair The Shawnees ~~inhab~~ inhabit the Mouth of the Warbash down to Fort Massac and are a small tribe The Kickapoos in habits the south cost of Lake Mishigan and have ~~are~~ about three hundread warriers

The Ilinois indians have a considerable settlement on that river and have about six hundread warriers. Above the mouth of the Ilinois commences the Saucks on the east bank of the Mississippi extending up to Fort Madison and have about four hundread warriers. Next to them are the tribe of Indians called the Missisippi indians

4694

who inhabits Parara De Chin and the num=
=rous Lead Mines there are the most numerous
and welthy nation in the N.W. Territory
they could furnish two thousand Warriors
and they perfere the bow and arrow in perference to the
gun. this tribe extends eastward to Fox river
of the Lake where the tribe of Foxes inhabits and
on Green bay who have about four hundred
warriors and are avery welthy tribe. being
on the Road from Mackinaw to Pāara De Chin
the two principle seats of the British N.W. Fur
Company traders. The Islands in the Straits of
Michilimackinaw are owned by the Michigan and
Chipeway indians the former about three hundred
Warriors and the latter being inhabiting booth the
eastern and western shore of Lake Huron [redacted]
their number I never understood —

4695

Description of the
Indians & Country
on Miss its waters

Description of the
Country & Indians on
the Mississippi & its Waters

Head Quarters
7. M. District

Sir

The enemy having been compelled to retreat, I feel it a duty to express to you my high sense of the meritorious ~~offic~~ conduct of your officers & soldiers stationed on this bank of the river.

Lieut Norris ~~who~~ commanded a twenty four pounder, & 2 Lieut Crawly who commanded a thirty two pounder, & managed ~~superintended~~ their peices, during the several engagements, & even in the hotest moments of them, with the utmost skill & courage. They receive my warmest thanks, & have merited the gratitude ~~of this~~ Country.

Erasmus & J. H. Pelot midshipmen, & Wm Livingston ~~midshipm~~ masters mate who served at the same batteries have equally entitled themselves, by their good conduct, to my & their Country's thanks.

I must avail myself of this occasion to express my sense of the obligations you have laid me under by the active & important services you have rendered me since the opening of the campaign. To your well directed exertions from the other side of the ~~the~~ river I must greatly ascribe the embarrassment of the enemy which led to his ignominious flight.

It has afforded me the highest satisfaction, Commodore

2076

that there should have existed, during the whole of this interesting crisis so perfect a harmony between the land & naval forces; in which sentiment I am sensible you ~~will~~ fully participate

To Commodore
Patterson

1875

Martial Law – New Orleans 1814 & 1815 –

The following Maxims – The safety of the Republic
or State, is the Supreme Law. When necessity
speaks, the laws are silent. Much has been written
and said about martial law in 1814 & 1815 – The question
to be settled is was the State of Louisiana in danger
in 1814 & 1815. Let the facts speak the safety of
the State was so endangered by an overwhelming
British army aided by the Indians, that the
Legislature passed laws, laying an embargo,
to enable commerce [illegible] the courts for four
months. to [illegible] the government, and Judge Hall
of the federal court, acquiescing in these measures,
liberated all prisoners confined in Jail charged
with offences against the United States without
bail, and the militia of the State were called
out in masses – these are the facts. The call on
the militia [illegible] every man without exception
of every age [illegible]
a soldier, judges, justices, Legislators, all were
made soldiers & hence subject to military law.
The Committee of Safety, and of Defence at New Orleans
recommended to Genl Jackson, to declare martial law.
Treason was to be put down, the spies of the enemy
detected. The British army to be met & conquered.
The frontier to be protected & the interior watched
to prevent the British spies & traitors from
[illegible] the negroes from rebel-
-lion. The [illegible] to be [illegible] into action
to be fought for, the [illegible] not half armed
there was a crisis, that required energetic action
or all was lost – the [illegible] constitution [illegible]
the city [illegible]

2083

wives & Daughters violated & polluted, as the were at
Hampton & Havredegrass - These facts clearly prove
a real necessity for calling the militia in
mass, & declaring martial law - the judges as
well as all others capable of bearing arms were
made soldiers by the call for the militia in
Mass - Judge Hall, on the first demonstration
of the enemy against New orleans fled from
the city, violating the confidence reposed in him
by the Genl who had given him in writing an
exemption from the details of the order declaring
martial law, as laid down for the Government
of his camp. here a question arises, could not
the judge, fleeing from the defence of Neworleans
have been well prosecuted, as a deserter under
the rules & articles of war. all being made soldiers
under the call for the militia in mass - the
State being in danger, & its safety the supreme
Law. will all well read jurists, with candor, answer
this. The judge by many is eulogised for his energy
& justice - let facts speak - was it justice to sit
upon his own cause, was it justice to pronounce upon the Genl
without defence, when he brought the general
under a rule to appear before him & shew cause
why an attachment should not issue against him
for a contempt, & when the general appeared &
tendered the cause to be shewn refused to hear
it, & imposed the fine, depriving the genl of the
constitutional right of all citizens, to be heard in
his own defence - was it monstrous or just in
the judge thus to violate the constitution - again
was it just in the judge, after issuing the writ of
habeas corpus to alter the date, ~~after it was issued~~ to
to shew therein after, that the Genl had arrested him,
before the judge had interfered with the police of his
camp, by aiding abetting & encouraging mutiny, & when
the judge had so disgracefully fled from the defence of
city what brought him back, before the enemy had left our
shores??

1815?

The Happy moment has now arrived when the glad tidings of peace will relieve the soldier from all his toils, restore him to his family & friends & to the pursuits & enjoyments of civil life — It is with pleasure mingled with regret that the Commanding General announces a discharge from service to the brave men whose destiny has so long been linked with his own, and in whose labours & honors he boasts a participation. To the Volunteer Corps & detached Militia of Tennessee, Kentucky, Louisiana & the Mississippi Territory it is his task to communicate their immediate discharge. To the Regulars enlisted to serve during the war he will be enabled to make a similar communication in the shortest delay attending the arrangements for that purpose. To all composing the army he tenders his hearty congratulations on the favorable issue of events. But what tribute can he render to their extraordinary merit, what worthy praise can he bestow! already have all his stores of commendation been exhausted by the brilliant occasions that have drawn them forth & which have in one burst of joy, gratitude & exultation, exclaimed these are the men who foiled the invincibles of Wellington, with these men have the choicest hosts of the Enemy been conquered! Whose sole discipline was the gift of nature, inestimable in value, the daring gift,

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that has soared above the aid of art, firmness that art never can confer, then you have displayed & united to them in an uncommon degree the finished virtues of a soldier, obedience, & patience Giving such evident proofs of the possession of those dispositions that adorn alike the Citizen & the soldier, the claims of your Country will be answered in peace, as its pride has been gratified in War Go then go full of honor, & on your passage to your respective destinations preserve that order, that patience, that subordination, that manly & dignified conduct for which you have been so much distinguished -

But while the Commanding General is thus indulging his feelings the names of Blount Shelby & Holmes must not pass unnoticed, with the holy ardour of patriotism have these venerable Governors strained every exertion to furnish the means of victory - they have succeeded - that joy which now thrills each noble chord of their hearts, testifies at once their services & their reward - a reward more rich, more grateful than the pomp of titles or the splendour of wealth !

In parting with his brave Companions in arms

the Commanding General can recal no instance in which he was compelled to use towards them, severity or rebuke, altho on a late occasion some among the many subject to his command were so unfor-tunate as to require the one & constrain the other - As it regards you Soldiers, none but the most cheering recollections exist, blended, alas! with regret that disease & war, have ravished from us many a noble soul, but the cause they died in, & the heroism that once animated them must occupy that place where sorrow would hold her empire - Before concluding a painful fare-well the fervent acknowledgments & the unbounded thanks of the Commanding General are presented to the Officers and soldiers, for the zealous aid & concert of the former & the faithful services of the latter - Though their thanks be feeble, the gratitude of a nation of freemen is theirs - the approbation of an admiring world

4703

the Commanding General can recall no instance in
which he was compelled to use towards them harsh
or admonitory addresses on a like occasion. Some among
the Enemy subject to his Command were so unfor-
-tunate as to require the one & perhaps the
other — As it regards you Soldiers none but the
most cheering recollections exist, blended alas!
with regret that circumstances have deprived you
of many a noble deed, but the cause they did
in, & the reason that none among them must
occupy that place where honor would lead
her confine — Before concluding a painful sepa-
-ration the fervent acknowledgments of the continued
thanks of the Commanding General are tendered
the Officers and Soldiers, for the Zeal and Courage
of the former & the faithfulness of the latter
though these thanks be feeble, the gratitude of a nation
of freemen is theirs — the approbation of an Admiring
World.

Address to the Troops

[1815?]

Notes relative to the plan of Attack according to the position of the Enemy this day

Observations

In Case of retreat the Column which attacks in front will re-enter the Entrenchments inclining to the right & left ~~supporting~~ good ~~right & on the left~~ Supported on one side by the Levee and the other by the wood

1. To make an attack on the first Line of the Enemy out of Musket Shot and if possible of grape Supported by the artillery in the following manner — on the right two twelve pounders, on the centre two sixes, and a howitzer on the left two fours and a howitzer

2. To Shew a great many troops without exposing them — inasmuch as they can not be of any Essential Service it will be sufficient only to make them fire on their line

3. At the same time the best troops must be [illegible] into the wood (which is very practicable according to the best informations we have — they must come out 5 or 6 arpents on the right flank of the enemy, advancing without fear Marching in a direct line to their point of the Enemies Debarkation which is his only mode of retreat burning his barges & cutting off his retreat

3. The Column which passes by the wood has its retreat secured in the same wood

4. During this Movement the Pieces of heavy Calibre to the number of eight or ten on the

right

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bank must be placed so as to flank the Enemy who lies there in the Most Extensive and which will force him to abandon his position, and oblige him to retreat which he must do in disorder.

5 The Rest of the troops which were sent down by water in the rear of the Enemy will retreat in the way they Came. And in Case ~~when~~ the Enemy should not come out of his Intrenchments the force which lands below should Endeavour to make its junction with the Column in the wood on the Enemy's right flank & Cut off the Communication with his flotilla

5 If it be possible to Send down some barges or batteaux Capable of Carrying some Small pieces to make a pretended or real attack on the rear of the Enemy in order to attract his attention these barges must go to the most proper point. this attack must be made the first by Some troops sent down in boats to make the Enemy fear being cut off.

6. During the Execution of of these Manoeuvres the Lines must be manned by the reserve

7. The Soldiers should call out to the Enemy to Desert

8 The English Generals being as undecisive in their Determination as they are slow in Execution Success depends on the Celerity of our Movements

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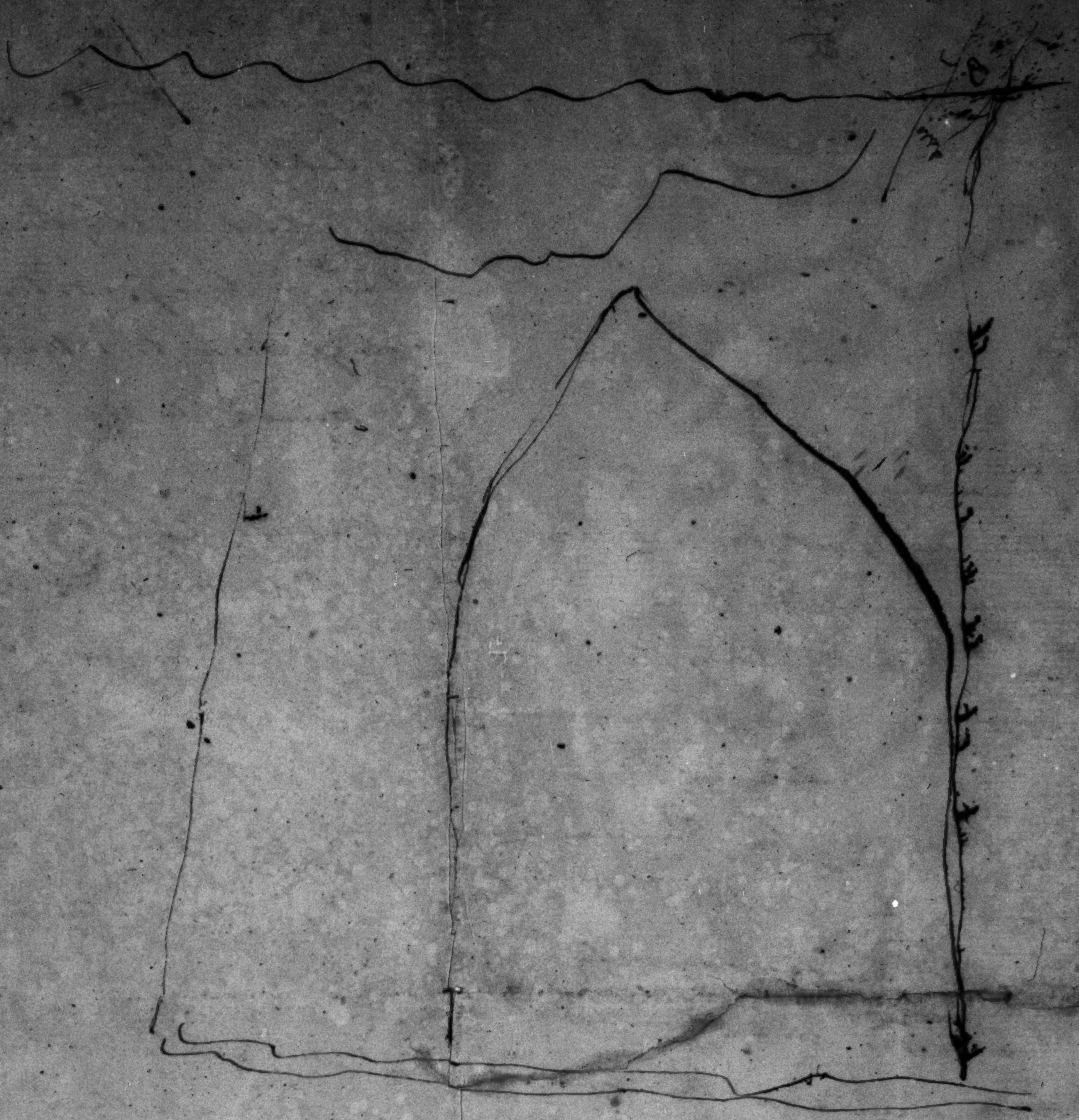

4705

The commanding General avails himself of this oc-
-casion to tender to the Citizens & Soldiers, the expression of
his sincere thanks for the steady & able support they have
afforded him. The ~~[illegible]~~ firmness of the soldier in
facing danger & in bearing privations was equalled by
the humanity of the citizen in affording relief to his sufferings

To know that the same spirit of patriotism & unanimity
continues to pervade & animate all ~~classes~~ descriptions of persons
will never cease to ~~always~~ afford to the Commanding General the highest
happiness.

The confidence which in the most perilous moments, all
classes have been pleased to repose in him & without which
his utmost exertions could have been attended with no success
will be always treasured in his recollection & impressed on
his heart.

4706

Paris [1815?]

Genl Jackson

In the name of the citizens of Henry county, welcome, wel-
come to Paris. We do not present ourselves as the worshippers of man. This,
you, and I, and each of us would equally abhor. Nor are we disposed to
offer you a crown, a sceptre, or an empurpled robe. Such an offering
both you and we would indignantly spurn. But we come with repub-
lican simplicity, to pour into your bosom, our grateful reminiscences.
This is right, this is just. Such a generous and a just reward, teaches the
vassals and tyrants of Europe, that republics are grateful for meri-
torious services, and that deeds of heroism and virtue are embalmed
in their memory. A reward so glorious and just, inspires the rising
generation and those who have ripened into manhood, to similar
atchievements in the day of peril and deep concern. Honor, where
honor is due, and the plaudits of a grateful people, were given in
the days of Grecian and Roman simplicity and greatness. But,
when their glory was obscured, distinguished services no longer strung the
harp, nor thrilled the bosom. Your kindness, then, will forgive us,
when, to your face, and in the presence of this listening throng, we
acknowledge our debt of gratitude, proclaim your services, and
open wide the portals of our hearts. Here, Genl, but lately, the
the wild beast trod with a careless foot, and the savage uttered
his frightful orgies to the silent moon. Now, the hum of a civi-
lized population greets the ear, and the echo of the busy
agriculturist leaps from valley to valley. For the acquisi-
tion of this country valuable for its commercial and agricultu-
ral advantages we are indebted to your potent influence
and inflexibility of purpose. We have learned that during
the storm of the revolution, when our forefathers were driven back
in unequal fight, when conquering arms invaded their co-
lony, and the infamy of sons of our own country
imbruing their hands in the blood of their neighbors, a strip-
ling youth made his appearance. He left the youthful circle
and his mother's arms. He buckled on the armour of battle, his
sword leaped from its scabbard, and he rushed to save

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his sinking country, or sacrifice his life on the altar of patriotic devotion.
Behold that daring stripling, ripened into venerable old age!
But, since the memory of youth, the savage tribes, inspired by the ruthless Briton
invaded our frontier, and lifted the tomahawk in a sanguinary war. The blood
of our women and children called from the ground for vengeance, and the
shrieks of the affrighted reached your ear. Well do we remember, with what
alacrity you roused to arms the militia of our State, and by marches
the most rapid, penetrated their fastnesses, demolished their towns,
defeated their prophets, and prostrated their warriors. Never shall we
forget, your untiring zeal, your invincible firmness, and your unity
of conduct in the midst of those savage tribes. Surrounded with mutiny
and clamour, and, in fact, deserted and left with a handful of
men, we saw you towering in the majesty of your mind, amid the
storms and dangers with which you were beset, breasting fearless
at your post. Yes, and when that handful of youthful patriots
were destitute even of bread, we saw their beloved Genl. dividing
his handful of acorns, his only food, while victory, like an angel of
light hovered over his countenance. Behold, fellow citizens, the Genl.
the Friend, the Father in the midst of us! But more recently, the
hitherto invincible troops of Wellington; the conquerors of Bonaparte,
17,000 in number, hovered in the Mexican gulph. Inflated with prom-
ises of rapine and plunder, their very watch word ~~was~~ portended
havoc, and a profanation of all that was lovely and sacred.
The paleness covered the cheeks of the inhabitants of Louisiana. They
turned their eyes to you. As by the touch of Magic you were in the
midst of them. You marshalled your troops. But, how dreadful dis-
parity! A handful of regulars - a few undisciplined militia, and a regiment
of negroes, were all with which you had to oppose the [illegible] thrice their ar-
mament! But to add to the discouragement of the scene, a surrender
was proposed by the very persons whose lives and whose fortunes
you were called to defend. And the legislature of Louisiana
was unwilling to defend, offered terms of capitulation. Who, Genl.
but yourself could have supported under circumstances so op-
pressing? But by a penetration and boldness which puny minds
cannot comprehend, military law was proclaimed, the stripes of
our country waved on the walls of the capitol, martial music floated
on the whispering breeze, and a sound to arms men of all
ages and conditions. You met the enemy - they fled - and

and the plain was covered with the bodies of their soldiers and officers. But, Genl., we delight not only to contemplate you as a hero in battle, but we delight to contemplate you on your march at the head of your soldiers. No despotic sway — no impositions, ever, marked your career. The soldier fainting with fatigue and disease, no longer able to lift his weary steps, was seen on his Genl's horse, ~~while~~ his Genl., altho in delicate health, ascending the mountains and wading, without a murmur, the numerous marshes that intercepted his way. What were the marches of Hannibal, Caesar, and Pompey when compared to yours! More splendid indeed, but their trophies served only to add to the emptiness of their parade, or the wickedness of their conquest. But lately we have seen you on a theatre on which the eyes of the Union were intensely fixed on you. We saw you breasting the torrent of temptation and rising refulgent, like Jupiter among the Heathen divinities.[1] This, Genl., with many other illustrious deeds shall long be remembered, and when you shall surrender your life into the hands of him who gave it, the poet's lyre, and the pencil's touch, and the statuary's chisel shall eternize your memory, and hand you down to the remotest posterity. Yes, millions shall lisp while hanging on their Mother's knee, your deeds of glory, and your acts of kindness. And when this great terrestrial drama shall be closed, and the curtain falls, it is our prayer, that eternity may be to you a delightful residence, incorruption your change, and immortality your garment.

Lucas Kennedy

[1] Yes, even so, that your bitterest enemies were compelled to exclaim, "Justum et tenacem propositi virum, non civium ardor, prava jubentium, mente quatit solida — Si fractus, illabatur orbis, impavidum ferient ruinae" Horace, Book 3. ode 3.

4708

Virtue [illegible] & Science — Great [illegible] [illegible] a nations
& prosperity
happiness [illegible] [illegible] based

Genl Andrew Jackson
at Mr Dinwiddies

[illegible]

Virtue Liberty & Science, Great principles on which a nations happiness & prosperity can alone be based

Genl Andrew Jackson

at Mc Dinwiddie

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

the service [illegible]

[1815]

General,

I was informed yesterday noon by the Rev.d Mr. Mills, that you, and Y.r ladies and family, wished to attend this morning public service in the church of the Nuns which commences at 9 precisely. I gave in consequence necessary orders for y.r and their accomodation — But I just now heard that Col. Edw. Livingston had given out that you intended coming only at eleven to the the Monastery — Be pleased to let me know immediately y.r intention; and if it is to attend church service, Be so kind as to keep in mind that the People will be assembled against Nine o'clock.

With great respect

I am
General Your most hum.
Serv.t
Wm Dubourg
adm.r apost.

Easter day.

Maj. Gen.l Comm.r Andrew Jackson.

4709

Wm Dubourg
To [illegible] Letter
Genl Jackson
Easter day.
1815

Maj: Genl. Andw. Jackson
Present

1815 ?

Genl. Jackson

In the name and on behalf of the corporation and Citizens of Pulaski We welcome your arrival. It is a source of the highest gratification to the people of this County that you have accepted an invitation to join them in the celebration of the 4th day of July, and although their efforts may be weak and feeble their arrangements not as splendid, as those you have witnessed upon similar occasions, yet believe me Sir they are not less sincere in their respect esteem & devotion Those are the free and spontaneous efforts of a portion of your fellow Citizens who feel proud of an opportunity thus afforded to express their high regard and unbounded gratitude for your distinguished services. To have you with us on that day will render it still more interesting by the remembrance that we are not only celebrating it as the anniversary of American Independence but that we have amongst us one who in his youth bore a part in that memorable struggle which gave freedom to our Country. Nor is our admiration of your character founded alone upon the part you bore in the war of Independence: No Sir your subsequent life has been filled with [illegible] which reflect equal honor on yourself

and our beloved Country. After a lapse of near thirty years from the termination of the revolutionary struggle, we find our Country again involved in a bloody conflict with her ancient enemy Gt Brittain; after the American Army had sustained repeated disasters, defeats, and in some instances disgraced itself, after the hopes of the patriot for the honor and safety of his country began to fail, after the ruthless savage had been let loose upon our defenceless borders, to reel in the blood of youthful innocence and tottering age, we behold with admiration & delight the youthful Hero of the revolution at the head of his brave Countrymen, penetrating the wilderness, chastising the savage, and restoring once more the blessings of peace to our happy Land. We again behold him upon the plains of New Orleans plucking up the drowning honors of his Country and conquering the boasted conquerers of Europe. It was there Sir, that you acquired for yourself and Country a name more lasting than brass a name formidable to despots only, and one that will never perish, Sir it is unnecessary to enumerate here your many public services in the field and in the cabinet they are written in the hearts and affections of your Countrymen and impartial history

4712

[1819?]

will hand them down to the latest posterity
With hearts therefore glowing with Love and
gratitude, with admiration and esteem, you
are welcome in our Town and to the bosoms
of our Countrymen

4712

A Copy of an Address to be delivered to Genl. Jackson

The speech delivered at Pulaski, by the corporation.

47

[K15]

Majr Genl Andrew Jackson,

The Genl Assembly of the State of Alabama, have instructed us to present you with these resolutions, as a testimony of their respect and gratitude for the important services you have rendered to the United States of America and particularly to this State.

Permit us to add Sir as individuals our best wishes for your prosperity and happiness.

H Pope
Goth
Tranmer
House Representatives
G. Lamkin
Jno. Everitt

4713

[K15]

Majr Genl. Andrew Jackson,

The Genl. Assembly of the State of Alabama, have instructed us to present you with these resolutions, as a testimony of their respect and gratitude for the important services you have rendered to the United States of America and particularly to this State.

Permit us to add Sir as individuals our best wishes for your prosperity and happiness.

H. Pope
Goth
Tarrant
House Representatives
G. Lamkin
Jno. F. Everitt

4713

Resolved by the Senate and house of Representatives of the State of Alabama, in General Assembly Convened, that the thanks of the General Assembly be and the same are hereby presented to Majr General Andrew Jackson for his valour, patriotism and meritorious Conduct, during the late war, but particularly for the decisive and Glorious Victory obtained over the British forces at New Orleans.

2nd "Resolved" that he is more particularly entitled to the admiration and affection of the Citizens of this State, because by his military Skill, and indefatigable exertions our exposed frontiers, ~~have~~ been saved from Savage inroads, and the inhabitants from indiscriminate Slaughter.

3rd Resolved, that his whole course during his military career received our entire approbation.

4th Resolved, that his visit to this place at this time, affords us the liveliest satisfaction as it enables us to express to him personally the high sense we entertain of his services, and our perfect confidence in his talents, integrity and patriotism.

4714

Vote of thanks from
the State of Alabama
to Genl Jackson

1815?

Sir

I return you & your fellow, citizens, my sin=
=cere thanks for the expression of your good opinion:
as reward is so gratifying to a soldier, as the appro=
=bation of his ~~fellow~~ countrymen

A War, the result of which could not be foreseen,
has been terminated very honourably to the American
arms. Within the sphere assigned me during this
event~~ful~~ contest, my best exertions have been
used, & Heaven has been pleased to crown them
with success.

My utmost exertions, however, must have
have been unavailing, had they not been supported
in the most able manner by my brave associates
in arms. Amongst them, who have laid us all
under ~~so many obligations~~ such great obligations, are
the citizens of your Territory. They have given the best
proof of a love of country by fighting to defend it. I
beg to assure them, through you of my high

4716

Answer to the

Mayor of

Natchez

[1813 ?]

My letter to Govr Claiborne 21st of July 18[14]
informing that a british musquet was presented [to]
him which was given to a friendly Creek at
appalachicola bay with information of the
landing of a considerable force of british there
[with] object mobile & New orleans at such a crisis
must look to the constitutional authorities of
the State for effective support, & trust that
support will be afforded with promptitude when
required. The orders of the President to hold
in readiness 93500 men to strengthen the
Montree July 4th 1814 — Louisiana 1000 — Tennessee
2500. Mississippi 500 — ~~Kentucky~~ 2500 infantry
no orders for arms were to be sent to orleans
altho the information that orleans & Mobile
would be the points of attack

Genl Jacksons letter dated Fort Jackson
august 15th 1814 to Govr Claiborne, a letter
from Pensacola by express from alabama
heights, makes it necessary that all the forces
allotted for the 7th military district should
be held in a State of preparation to march to
any point required at a moments warning

Govr Claibornes order of the 5th of Sept. calling
on the Subordinate authorities of the State
to organise & hold in readiness the quota of
Louisiana — orders of the 4th Septr to con-
centrate the detachments from 6.7. 8 & 9
Regts at the magazin barracks opposite New
orleans — The British in possession of
Pensacola august 26th Nicholls order
to the first colonial batalion Head quarters
Pensacola — Genl Jacksons address to
the Louisianians Mobile Septr 7th 1814
informing them of the attack on Ft Bowyer
☞ Look at this address — The Genl address to the
free coloured inhabitants mobile Septr 21st
1814 — Hence this address that attached to the Genl
this corps ... these affections ... [illegible]

14th Decbr Gun boats taken — Genl addressed the troops & reviewed them on the 18th Decbr — see it —

The Genls order of 15th of Decbr gives the reasons & motives for resorting to a declaration of martial law, by which the country was saved — see it —

Genl Jacksons answer to the Duplicate of the Sec. of war of the 10th of Decbr in which I reiterate the want of arms & flints, and state that those in the defence I had not ~~affect~~ procured from the Barotarians —

Genl Jacksons letter to Govrs Claibourne & Blount august 27. 1814 calling for their quotas of militia to Govr Blount to have them armed — to Sec of war same date

Genl Jacksons letter to Govr Blount octbr 27th in which he is told that militia cannot be armed here, that the arsenals are drained &c —

Genl letter to Genl Carroll 31st of octbr 1814 in which he says arms for your troops must be obtained from Newport Ky. you must use every exertion to arm your troops in Tennessee

Genl Jacksons letter to Govr Adair octbr 31. 1814 requests him to have the militia armed in Ky. or arms from Newport Ky.

Genl Jackson to Govr Early 31st octbr same as to Blount & Shelby &c &c

Genl Jackson to Govr Shelby of 26th of Septbr requesting reinforcements from Kentucky — this was before any authority from Dept of war to make a requisition on Kentucky — 31 of octbr made requisition on Govr Shelby for his quota & request them to be armed

letter to Sec of War 31st of Octr 1814. States we are destitute of arms here — & says a supply must be speedily afforded because the East Tennessee troops one half on their march without guns.

1815

Sir

I return you, & those in whose behalf you speak, my sincere thanks for the expression of your good opinion:- no reward can be so gratifying to a soldier as the approbation of his fellow citizens

A war, the result of which could not be fore-seen, has been gloriously terminated. ~~We~~ Within the sphere which was assigned me, during this eventful contest, my best exertions have been used; ~~& they have been attended with the most extraordinary good fortune~~ Heaven has been pleased to crown them with success: but all my labours must have been ineffectual had it not been for that interposition & the ~~faithful~~ able support I received from my associates in arms amongst the most faithful of whom, I am gratified to acknowledge the citizens of your Territory. They have given the best display of a love of Country by fighting to defend it. I beg you to assure your

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fellow citizens Of My high Consideration

Answer — to the Mayor of Natchez,

1815

Reverend Father. I receive your benediction with ardent gratitude.

When I contemplate your long useful, and happy life, approaching fourscore and ten years, faithfully spent in the service of the most High, in this sanctuary and amidst this grateful people, it inspires me with increased reverence for the religion which you teach. To your pious labours in this community, do I attribute in a great degree, that deliverance from the invading foe, which crowned the valour of my comrades ~~in arms~~, on the day of which this is the anniversary; for a moral and religious life is a constant appeal to the favour of heaven, and is a sure guarantee of faithful and heroic patriotism. That the fruits of your own unostentatious, Reverend Father, may continue to flourish in the lives and hearts of your parishioners, long after your spirit shall

4718

have received its reward in the
mansions of bliss, is my fervent
prayer. ~~[illegible]~~ with your assistance
to return my most humble thanks
to the Author of all good for his
great mercies, and for the benefits
he has vouchsafed to bestow on me;
but more especially for having
made me ~~instrumental~~ and
my brave associates, the instruments
of his power on the occasion
to which you have been
pleased to ~~refer~~

[1815?]

Sir

I have just recieved your letter of the 1st July in answer to mine of the 23d May enclosing a printed paper to be submitted to the president

I am exceedingly obliged to the President for believing that the course I pursued for the Defence of Louisiana in the late invasion of it, was prompted by no motives but those of patriotism —

It was far from my intention that he should [illegible] be involved in any responsibility on account of my proceedings, & I always designed laying those proceedings, at a proper day, before him & the world.

An opportunity for this will be afforded by an investi=
=gation which I intend to have [illegible] instituted against Judge Hall, in which all that malice can desire or cunning invent may be expected to be arrayed against my own conduct. I thought such an [illegible] for satisfying the world of the whole truth, as then I should be supposed to owe nothing to the relenting disposition of my enemies

A direct Communication from myself to the President on the subject of my conduct which I [illegible] required explanation

4719

was also designed to be made, as soon as a faithful report of my trial ~~had~~ before judge Hall should be made out, which a multiplicity of engagements has prevented from being done yet; but it shall not be delayed much longer.

I shall be far too from thinking it personally offensive or injurious that an enquiry should be made into my conduct & into the causes which influenced it ~~but I know not in what way to demand it that will be the most satisfactory to my government & the world~~; & I shall with something more than cheerfulness acquiesce in any which the president may think the best for satisfying the doubts of the world & exonerating himself from that responsibility which ~~my~~ a silent approval of my conduct may have exposed him to.

I have been prevented by my engagements from visiting the seat of government as soon as I expected; but I expect to ~~be able~~ to set out thither in a few weeks hence ~~when~~ I hope to be able to go into such explanation of my conduct ~~as the occasion~~ as may be required or be found necessary.

Believing that the purity of my motives is not doubted by the government, or by any one who knows me, I shall nevertheless feel a happiness in explaining that exercise of power which has given rise to some clamour, & which by many ~~[illegible]~~ who were far removed from the scene of action ~~& wholly~~ unacquainted with the causes that influenced it may be thought extraordinary. Both the degree & the duration of the necessity on which truly ~~its justification of most parts of my conduct as have been thought the most exceptionable~~ it will be my endeavour to shew; but how far it will serve as a justification for such parts of

my conduct is ~~[illegible]~~ the most ex-
-ceptionable, I must now yield to others to decide.

On this point it is not proper that I should here make any remarks; but I cannot forbear to observe that if Necessity may on some occasions create its own law I am not able clearly to perceive how the Commander who shapes his course to it should ~~be strictly~~ in any instance be strictly "compatible with the rights of the citizens & the independence of the Judiciary." I hope it is not understood that in such a crisis the precepts of the Judicial power may run into his camp & derange ~~the military proceedings~~? or any military preparation — I hope it is not thought that on such an occasion either writs of Habeas Corpus or of subpoenas ought to be quietly permitted to draw his centinels from their posts & ~~to~~ thin his lines of the men who have been stationed to defend them.

~~Admitting~~ true that no authority exists in the U. States to enforce martial law beyond the positive acts of Congress; ~~[illegible]~~ & this I look upon as true, for the same reason that no authority is given to make ~~revolutions~~ ~~[illegible]~~ in the Government ~~[illegible]~~; but an occasion may exist in which both will be proper.

When it is said that a man, in such a case, may be justified by the law of Necessity for his conduct, but cannot resort to the ~~established~~ law of the land for the means of justification I presume it is meant that he cannot turn to any statute book & point out the clause which warrants; & not that

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is incompatible with the genius of ~~of that~~ law which is intend-
to keep society together & promote its happiness. There is some diffe-
-rence I think between a thing not being expressly authoris-
by law, & being repugnant to it; & perhaps a rational ex-
-position of the spirit of our laws may in particular instances
justify the conduct of a man when its letter strictly interpreted
would not. Law must of course be silent in regard to such
necessity as presupposes it without the power to act, & for
which it can therefore prescribe no remedy without hazarding
greater danger than the necessity itself — but still a conduct
regulated by that necessity, & conforming to the end & scope
of the Law may hence expect to derive some means of
remuneration.

; but an occasion may nevertheless exist which absolutely requires
it, & will admit of no delay; & then the officer who takes upon him-
-self such high authority does it at his own responsibility — both
to his government & to individuals, & must rely for his
justification on the necessity of the case, which necessity ought
imperatively to be both strong & apparent; & when it is so the
officer who assumes such large power, without any express authority from
the laws, may best promote its object, if that be the preservation & hap-
-piness of society; & expect commendation instead of censure.

[1815?]

Dr. Sir,

The Circumstance of one of our pickets having deserted this night, is the cause of the Countersign being changed — you will be pleased to publish or cause to be published through your lines the new watch word — herein inclosed.

By comd.
very respectfully
H. Chotard
asst. adj. Genl.

4700

[1815?]

Sir,

You will be pleased to order one of the companies of Genl. Coffee's reserve — to occupy the interval between the right of Genl. Carroll's division and the left of the regulars this to be done this night — — Genl. Coffee is not at his quarters it is the reason why I apply to the senior officer of that line.

By Comd.
H Chotard
as. adj. Genl.

4701

Senior officer of
the rear line of Genl
Coffee's Brigade

General Coffee

[1615]

Sir:

The citizens of Tennessee hail your return. To them this is a day of general joy: their most distinguished Fellow citizen, that upon whom a whole nation delights to honor is restored in safety to the bosom of his neighbors & friends — While others who have only witnessed your military achievements, have indulged themselves in expressing their admiration and applause of the important services which you have rendered your country, what should restrain us, who can bear witness testimony not only to yr. public, but yr. private character virtues.

The whole people of the U. S. felt a deep interest in the scenes thro which you have lately passed — this we felt in common with them; — We had also additional causes of anxiety. To your care and guardianship was committed the lives of those brave and patriotic men, who stepped forward from amongst us to defend an injured country — had any calamity befallen yr. army, almost every family here, would have had to mourn some lost relative or friend — Nor did our solicitude stop here — You were our fellow citizen — and altho South Carolina justly claims the honor of yr. birth, and N. Carolina, the honor of having educated you, yet Tennessee has superior claims — It was here those powers, which have lately so signalized their possessor first displayed themselves — At this bar you first exerted those professional talents, which manifested yr. qualifications for forensic debate — when placed on that Bench, to administer the laws of the country, a spirit of stern & unbending justice, aided by legal research, & calm deliberation, characterized yr. judicial course. — By the suffrage of the citizens of Tennessee you became a member of the national Council — You were their faithful & true representative — You were the uniform advocate of those principles, which have for their object the security of civil liberty.

Your country became engaged in a war with a powerful enemy — Before you were called into active service you were not an idle spectator of the contest — You used yr. influence to unite public opinion

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and strengthen the determination to oppose the unjust pretensions
of the enemy — That military ardor which animated yr. breast, was soon
transfused & felt throughout the state.

When the gen. government first made a requisition of militia from this state, as soon as it was known, that you were to be their leader, more than a sufficient number volunteered their services — You descended the Mississippi with them; the threatened danger disappeared; the troops were ordered to be disbanded — You however marched them to this place, unwilling that any should suffer from famine, who had manifested a willingness to expose their lives for their country — Altho' in this expedition the officers & soldiers under yr. command, had no opportunity of meeting the enemy, much was gained — they were taught discipline. — they were inspired with that confidence in themselves & their Commander, which has greatly contributed to the late important events.

In 1813 a savage enemy entered an adjoining territory — desolation and death marked their footsteps — all ages and sexes fell beneath their murderous hands — the people of the territory were unequal to their own protection & defence. — that spirit of patriotism, which has at all times characterized the state of Tennessee, called forth soldiers in abundance — But where was the leader in whom all confided? — he was confined to a bed of sickness — life & death, at that moment held a doubtful conflict over him — When doubts, jealousies, & distrusts began to shew themselves, you silenced them — You told this brave army to march, and assured them, you would be with them in the hour of peril & of danger — A kind providence raised you up, & placed you at their head — While there you encountered difficulties almost insurmountable — You had to contend with a numerous & formidable enemy — to contend with an enemy, who neither give nor receive quarters — to contend with ~~the~~ whom is certain victory or death: and you well knew how ill-founded ~~are~~ were all opinions, bottomed on a belief that an army is not in danger when opposed to such an enemy — True they are unacquainted with some of the great machineries of death, which civilized man employs, but whatever art, unremitted industry, combined with personal courage

can perform, they are equal to. — What Gen. who regards the safety of his army does not apprehend discomfiture & defeat, from the midnight attack & the savage yell. — To those who have beheld danger in every shape, the appeal can be made with confidence, whether in savage warfare, courage is not more severely tested, than in any other situation — In six battles this enemy was defeated — he was reduced to terms which you yourself dictated — By these victories peace was not only procured, but the possibility of future wars, from the same enemy, almost prevented — A territory of vast extent & fertility has been acquired — A territory which which will strengthen the weakest frontier of the U. S., & prevent all intercourse between the emissaries of foreign powers and the Southern tribes of Indians. By the acquisition of this tract of country channels of communication have been opened thro' which much of the commerce of the country will flow. When you had done thus much, enough was achieved to place you among the most worthy of our countrymen: and impartial history would have recorded your name, in one of its fairest pages.

A general pacification takes place in Europe — the enemies of Great Britain are subdued — All the powers on the Continent are considered as under obligations to her, for the important services she had lately rendered them. Disengaged from European embarrassments, flushed with success, & overflowing with the means of war, ~~England~~ G. Britain is about to contend with this Republic alone. Interesting Spectacle!! — A vast armament is fitted out, — the tried veterans of the Peninsula, with leaders who had distinguished themselves in the battles of Europe, are dispatched to the most vulnerable & exposed part of the Union. So soon as the American government learned this, you are advised of it — The occasion called for all yr. energies — The U. S. were about to be invaded by a mighty force — A wealthy & important city was to be saved or lost in a few days — You saw the danger, and called upon those who you knew would obey the voice of patriotism: 2000 mounted volunteers under the command of a brave leader, by forced marches immediately join your standard. 3000 infantry from West Tennessee are called for by the general government — they are rallied out by the Executive of the State, and are on this very spot, almost in an instant, panting with anxiety to be with you. Providence seconded their zeal — the rains fall, the torrents descend from the mountains & the dried up channels of the Cumberland

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affords a mighty current – Amidst the acclamations of their country-
men they embark, and labor night & day to find the fields of danger –
led on by the indefatigable & intrepid Carroll, in twenty two days they
are 1300 miles distant from the place of their departure. – they are
at N. Orleans, the city doomed to destruction by the enemy; at the
same moment Gen. Coffee and his brave followers present themselves – You
then knew you had officers with you, to whom you had taught the
military art, and men whose steady courage you had witnessed in
former battles. The drooping spirits of the doubting are raised: the
timid are inspired with confidence, and all are anxious for the
combat. In a short time, the enemy, in full confidence of success,
appears within 7 miles of N. Orleans – Gen. Coffee, with his command are
detached to meet him – The American Militia, of half their number
meet the veterans of Europe in the open field ~~contest~~ – A bloody conflict ensues –
the arms of Europe are foiled, and this strong detachment of the enemy
retires. This brought their Genls. to reflection – it made them pause
and weigh the difficulties which were to be surmounted, before they pos-
sessed themselves of the place, at which they expected but little re-
sistance – While he was making his preparations for attack, every
means of defence was provided – In the mean time 2500 brave
men from Kentucky unite themselves to yr. force – the citizens of Lou-
isiana & the Mississippi Territory, are solicitous not only to save
their homes and families, but to emulate their generous country men
who had come to their relief, in deeds of valor. – One spirit pervaded
the whole. The ever memorable 8th of Jany arrived on the events of
which depended the fate of a great city & an army of freemen –
Every American bosom trembled with anxiety – The enemy in full
force advances and displays his columns, anticipating certain victory –
The American Army view the approach of his vast forces without fear
or trembling. So soon as they are so near, that every messenger of death,
would do his office, a tremendous & well directed fire opens from the
American lines – The field of battle is literally strewed with the dead
bodies of the enemy. Again & again they make the desperate charge,
and with equal coolness & firmness are they repulsed – Their command-
er in Chief is slain – the second in Command shares a similar fate –
the next in authority is disabled by his wounds —— Thus discomfited
and beaten, an army accustomed to victory & strangers to defeat

[18153] [John H. Eaton]

2d objection —

That no person can be sentenced to death but by the concurrence of 2/3 of the Court —

Answer. To this objection there is but one reply. The sentence of the Court [illegible] in the Committee['s] [illegible] advised was altogether unanimous of 2/3ds on the ground that the whole [illegible] a point, there must have been a concurrence,

3 objection

That it was a Garrison, or Regimental Court martial, which by the rules & articles of war, had not the right & power to try for Capital offences

Answer — It was neither the one, nor the other, but as the language of the order imports — a General Court martial

4 objection — That peace had been restored — [illegible] & that hence the enemy having gone — all danger passed, & there was no necessity — for examples or for enforcing regard [to] the rule —

Answer — Peace had not been restored. It was true the battle of N Orleans had been won, but at what new point the enemy might strike, & when, was altogether matter of uncertainty. Indeed it was only on the 18 of Jany that the enemy [illegible] the Mississippi while on the [ ] of Feby Fort Bowyer, was assailed & captured by the British fleet. It was not until the [ ] day of Feby that news of peace was communicated to the American army. Even after that, for some time, the enemy had retired from N Orleans the commanding general was cautious to adopt the news [illegible] every precaution, being doubtful of, & distrusting, the news lest at some defenceless & unguarded point, an attack might be urged & an advantage be obtained. His anticipations were correct, for shortly afterwards Mobile point was assailed & carried. At such times, when any check of good [illegible] part of the commanding [illegible] it was not [illegible] should have been encouraged, [illegible] leniency to [illegible] mutiny & desertion

5th objection — The last objection taken, which will be noticed is, that those men &c —

See bottom of page B

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These two pages come in at page 3d. after the word objections

[N° 15!]

Emilie La Coste, Veuve de Mahé Desportes, ancien habitant de Saint Domingue.

à

Monsieur andrew Jackson, major Général, Commandant en Chef les forces de l'état de la Louisiane.

Monsieur Le Général.

Le huit de janvier dernier fut sans contredit, le jour où nos ennemis communs, se ressentirent pour long-temps, du Châtiment dû à leurs — Téméraires et inhumaines entreprises contre cet état? La victoire que vous remportates, Général, sera sans doutes éternellement gravée dans tous nos Cœurs et ceux de nos enfants; et avec cette assertion incontestable: Les savantes et paternelles Combinaisons du Général Jackson, le rendirent Triomphant de nos ennemis, en évitant des pertes, qui se présentèrent comme presque inévitables, et qui, quoique pour une Cause la plus légitime, n'auraient pas moins couverts de deuil, ce territoire, et les autres parties — de l'union? Vos pertes, Général, ne peuvent pas êtres comparées aux dangers qui s'offrirent à vos yeux protecteurs, de tous les Braves qui vous ont si à propos accordés, pour leur Bonheur, leurs confiances et obéissances sans réserves, Ni à la perte que vous avez si bravement occasionnée à l'ennemi. Mais — Général, que ne puis-je être dans toute autre position, que celle où je me — trouve, J'éviterais à votre Sensibilité, le souvenir que je suis restée, — d'après ces événemens, Veuve de Mahé Desportes, Tué sur le champ de — Bataille dans la journée du 8 Janvier; et ayant deux enfants, l'un de trois — Mois, et l'autre de quatre ans, dénuée de tous moyens et d'appuis, ayant — au contraire une famille souffrante par les mêmes privations, et un Père octogénaire.

Dans une situation semblable, à qui dois-je ce rapport fidèle, si ce n'est à vous, Général? Si de votre âme généreuse, vous ne pourrez — rien à mes peines et embarras, du moins je serai assurée de pouvoir — espérer, sur la protection, qui pourra dépendre de votre autorité?

8 —

4751-2

Mes vœux pour votre Conservation, ... ont aussi suivis, que L'obéissance respectueuse avec laquelle J'ai l'honneur d'être

Monsieur Le Général.

Votre très humble et obéissan[te]
servante.

Emilie Lacorte, veuve Ma[...]

Head quarters — New Orleans
8th Depart. 1st Jany. 1816

Sir

I have the honour to enclose to you a petition signed by the officers of the 1st Infy. to have Doct. Harney late surgeon of the 2d Infy. appointed Surgeon to the 1st Infy. and to express to you the earnest wish of these officers that you would interest yourself in behalf of their application. Any thing that I could say in further commendation of the services or professional talents of Doct. Harney would not I am sure increase the high opinion you must form of him on learning the sentiments of so respectable a number of honourable & intelligent officers —

will you be kind enough to inform me whether you had rather Maj. Wollstonecraft now acting officer of ordnance would be continued in that department or give place to Maj. Humphries

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who is just returned from absence on furlough.—

Majr. Hum— was appointed actg. officer of ordnance by Genl. Flournoy some time ago but being furloughed by Genl. Gaines appointed Majr. Woll. to act untill his return— The order of Genl. Gaines [redacted] does not however give Majr. H. any positive right [redacted] to preference, nor bind me to any particular course but being anxious to make the best selection or rather to have the best appointment, I will delay acting on the subject untill I can learn your wishes—

I have the Honr. to be
Sir with Sentts. of the
highest reverence
yr. Ob. Humle. Servt.
[illegible] Lt. Col.
Comdt. 4th Dept.

Majr. Genl. Jackson
Comdg. S. Divisn.
Washington City

P.S. In consequence of the very precarious state of Lt. Donoho's health & the advice of his physician for his immediate change of climate, I have given him permission to return to N. Carolina, there to await a furlough from you, which I hope will not be denied him, as his situation essentially requires it—

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From Lt. Colo. Gerbeoghen
1st Jany 1816

Inclosing Petition
of Officers of 1st Regt.
to have Doctr. Starnes
appointed Surgeon

The adjutant General
will give the furlough
to Lt Dencho as requested
& write Col. Chrogham
to give the appoint-
ment of Acting officer
of ordnance to Capt. E
Her [illegible] in doing this
he will be promoting the
good of the service

A. J.

executed 12 Feby
1816 in all respects
RB

New Orleans 4. Jany 1815. [1816]

Sir

Major Reynolds who Command at the Temple during the late invasion of the English in a Cause depending in the District Court for the illegal outfit of a privateer Deposed that about the ~~middle~~ 11th of February last, Col Bean and others presented to him at his post, an order signed by me as your Aid de Camp directing him to suffer two pieces of Cannon (a six and a nine pounder) to pass to Barataria, that he accordingly suffered the six pounder to pass but that the nine could not be taken through the Bayou, That after the peace was known he came up to Head Quarters and shewed you the passport signed by me as your Aide de Camp and purporting to be by your Orders that you kept the passport and that appearing to be greatly agitated you testified the greatest surprise and regret that I should have given such a paper without your Order

Now as I was as you may well remember be Absent from the 2d or 3d of Feby to the 20th at the earliest that

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As I have not the slightest recollection of having signed any such Order, and as I am very sure if I had been guilty of so flagrant a breach of your Confidence & my Duty, I should not to the moment of your departure have rec.d the marks of Esteem and friendship which such an Act would have justly forfeited — I pray you sir to take the trouble to state in a short note to me whether Major Reynolds's memory has served him faithfully on this Occasion, and if he did deliver any such paper with my name signed to it that you will have the goodness to send it to me that I may detect the forgery.

I have the honor to be with the highest respect

Sir

Your Mo Obd Serv

Edw Livingston

Edward Livingston

4th Jany 1816

Edward Livingston Esqr

4 January ~~1816~~ ~~1815~~ 1816

Saint Louis Missouri Territory

January 5. 1816

Having understood that it had been reported that General Daniel Bissell, was to be concerned with me in Merchandizing and Suttling for the Regiment of Infantry to be Stationed in the Territory of Missouri, I am induced to give the following Statement.

Last Winter upon the supposition that General Bissell would not be retained in the army, I wrote to him that in case he should not be retained, I would be willing to go in partnership with him in Mercantile business.— Col Thomas Deye Owings and myself, met at Baltimore some time afterwards, and speaking of Mercantile affairs I mentioned to him the proposition I had made to General Bissell. Sometime afterwards I received a letter from Genl Bissell absolutely declining in any event to accede to my proposition. this I also mentioned to Col Owings. and that I went ~~going~~ into business on my own footing.— And I do certify that General Bissell is not now, nor never has been a partner of mine or concerned with me in Mercantile business— Nor was he either directly or indirectly interested

4795

in the Goods purchased by me at Baltimore the last Spring. Nor did he furnish me any Money or credit for the purchase thereof. Nor was there any Proposition, bargain, agreement or any intimation of an agreement that he was to be in any manner interested or concerned with me under any Circumstances or in any event.—

A McNair

4796

Head quarters
8th Dist.

New Orleans
5th Jany. 1816

Sir

I have the honour to forward by this Mail a Monthly of this Dist. for November 1815 with the return & and a letter on public service written to Genl. Jackson which I must you to forward to him — The detail directed in yr. last communication is made & will be sent to A. G. Ht. immediately on the return of the public Schr. Amelia from Mobile

I have the honr. to be Sir
Yr. very obt. Servt.
G Croghan Lt. Col.
Comdg. 8th Dist.

Col. Butler
Adjt. Gen
S Div
Nashville

4797

New Orleans Jany 5. 1816
Letter G. Croghan Lieut
Com. g 8th Dist.

Head Quarters 1816
Brownville
Janry: 6th ~~1815~~

Sir

I have received your letters of the 9th and 20th ult. Dr. Goodlet has received my permission to obtain a furlough agreable to your request – I should be much gratified if I could see it proper to grant your request in favour of Col. Hayne. As the Col. has not joined me or given good reasons for his absence I must be permitted to decline a decision in his case untill my arrival in Washington.

It has been my belief that I should have the pleasure of seeing you in the course of the Winter, and as you do not say when you intend to leave the seat of Govmt. I still indulge the hope of meeting with you there

4799

I intend to leave this for Washington as soon as the 25th. — If the Sec: had intimated to me before I left N.Y. that my attendance was expected I should have been with you, but as this was not done and as Washington is not within my Division I thought it best for me to proceed to the North. Should I meet with you in Washington we will converse on the subject of a meeting upon this Frontier the next season, if I should not, believe me nothing would give me greater satisfaction than to have an opportunity of entertaining you in the best way I can at my Head Quarters Brownville.

With great respect
and consideration
yr. mo. obt. Servt.

Maj. Genl. Jackson — Jac: Brown

My. Genl. Brown
Brownsville
Jan. 6 1816

Brownsville
January 7
Service

Free

Genl. Brown
J. M. Mackay
aid de camp

37 1/2

25

JAN

Majr. Genl. A. Jackson
Nashville
~~Washington~~
Ten. ~~City~~

—Mail—

Recd. 9th Feb. 1816.

New Orleans 10th Jany 1816

Dear Genl

Calculating on a continuance of your friendship, I take the liberty of soliciting your aid and assistance in behalf of my son Charley, who I presume you have not forgotten, having served under you on the lines at this place. He is still doing duty at this place on board the Gun boat No 155. as an acting Midshipman, without ever having been Warranted, he has now served in that capacity for two years. You will confer a lasting favour on the boy, and one never to be forgotten by the father, if you will use your influence with the Secy of the Navy, procure him his Warrant and if possible get him transferd to some other Station, where he may be plac'd on board of some of our large Vessels, that he may have an oppy to learn the duty of a Sailor, and ~~him~~ at the same time to distinguish himself. Comr Shaw promisd me to use his influence with the department, and have him transferd to his Ship, when in Command. This situation I wd prefer, as he is or appeard to

6

4806

to be pleas'd with my son.

I have written to Mr. Robertson & Doct. Latimore on the Subject, requesting their assistance also, but my principal dependance is on you, in as much as I well know, if your time will permit you to devote an hour to it, that in that hour, you can do more for my son, than any other man in the City.

I have remov'd to this place with my fam=ily, and had the pleasure of the Company last evening, of Mr. T L Butler Hay and Maj Wm. O. Butler who are all in fine health.

Be pleas'd to accept of the best wishes of Mrs & Miss Winn for your health & happiness, and rest assur'd that your assistance in behalf of my son, will place an everlasting obligation on his father, who requests the honour of a line on the Subject.

I am Sir with due respt.
Y. Most Obt. Hble
Servt.
Thos. M. Winn

NEW ORLEANS JAN 13

WASH CITY FEB 5

Fwd 37½

Brig: Genl Andw Jackson
City of
~~Washington~~

Nashville
Tenn

Thomas Penn
10th Jany 1816

Bedford County } Jan 11th 1816
Tennessee State } this day came Walter Sheirautt personally before me Rice Hughes Justice of the peace for this county and made oath in due form of law that he had lost or mislaid a certain certificate which he had R.d of Col Robert Hays. certifying that he S.d Sheirautt was mustered into service as first lieutenan in Cap.tn John Jordons company in Col P. Pipkins Reg.t of W.n T. M. on the 20th Day of June 1814 & muster.d out of the same on the first Day of october 1814 sworn to before me this 11th Day of January 1816

Rice Hughes J.P. B.Co

4808

Bedford County }
Tennessee State } this Day came Walter
Shinault personally before me Rice Hu[illegible]
Justice of the peace for this county & ma[de]
oath in Due form of law that he ha[d]
lost or misplaic a certain certificate
which he had Receiv'd of Col. R. H. Hays
certifying that he sd Shinault was
muster'd as first Lieutenant into service on the 20th of Jan
1814 & was muster'd out of the same
on the 1st Day of October 1814
Sworn to before me this 11th Day of
January 1816 Col. Pipkin Com[an]t
Captain John Jennings Company of W[...]

Choctaw Nation 11th Jany 1816

Dr Sir

I wrote you Some time past but for fear of Miscarridge think proper to write a gain I in closd certificates from Turner Brashears Interpreter & Garret E. Nelson one to Show that my wife was to have been continued as an instructress by a special contract with Siles Densmoor & the other to Shew that the work was done. I likewise wrote likewise ~~wrote~~ that I wishd to take one of the reserves made in the choctaw nation of six miles Square - there was two reserves of that Sise made in this nation in the first treaty with this nation Sir on the 4th article of the treaty I wish to have one of the reserves laid of ~~[illegible]~~ at any place that I should wish & to have it for Some lenth of time Say 15 or 18 years —— W. Ausborn likewise wishes one for the Same terms I Suppose that George S. Gaines will want the other I Send you the certificate or a coppy of his certificate

4809

I do certifey that Mrs Edward Mitchell was
emploied by Siles Dinsmoor ~~[illegible]~~ agent to the choctaw
Nation to learn the Choctaw Nation to Spin & weave in
may 1810 & She Ser.d as an instructress at my house
till the 7th of may 1811 at whitch time She remo-
-ved to biweah in S.d nation by the direction of
Siles Dinsmoor & I as Assistant agent directed
the besiness to be carried on at biweah as at this
place whitch was done to the entire Satisfaction
of the Nation & I never heard but her wages
was to have gon on till Six months after her
remove & then thaught that Mr Dinsmoor
was not Serious in Stoping of her wages &
advis.d Mrs Mitchell to continue ~~[illegible]~~
the businefs whitch was done till in aug.t
1814 & I do not beleave that any compen-
-sation has ben made to Mrs Mitchell for
her Services Since She left my house —
Choctaw Agency 12th December 1815

Sign.d —

Turner Brashears
U.S. Interpreter
to the Choctaws

4810

the Chickesaw ~~Ind~~ agency must become Vacant for the R. I. will undoubtedly be Remov'd I would be glad of the birth —

I am as usual your
Friend &c
Edward Mitchell

Maj.r G. A. Jackson

4810

WASH. FEB 9

Chickasaw agency
25th Jany

To

Majr Genl Andrew Jackson 37½

~~Washington City~~

Nashville Ten

Edward Mitchel

1st Jany 14

War Department
12th Jany. 1816

Major Genl
Andrew Jackson.

Permit me to present to you Lieut Gadsden of the corps of Engineers who has been selected by General Swift for examining the South Western Frontier with a view to the selection of the Scites necessary to be fortified for the security of New Orleans & Mobile. This gentleman enjoys the confidence of Genl Swift, in a very high degree, and I make no doubt that he will deserve and receive yours.

I have the honor to be respectfully
your most obt & very humble
Servt

Wm H Crawford

4811

Will. H. Crawford
Recommending Lieut. Gadsden
12th Jan 1816

4812

Major Genl

Andrew Jackson

Hond. by Nashville

Lieut Gadsden. Tennessee

of the Corps of Engineers.

Will. H. Crawford

12th Jany 1816

Copy

New Orleans 13 Jany. 1816

Sir,

In conformity with the departt. order of the 14 Novem. last, I have visited the several artillery posts within the departt. — The following report I hope will be sufficiently satisfactory — Fort St. Phillip, has mounted two 32 pounders & 29 twenty fours — the guns and platform in good order. — By erecting platforms other guns might be mounted that would increase the strength of the place and the command of the river: — on the curtain fronting the river two or three guns might be placed. —

In cannon, powder and filld cartridges there are 1055 rounds, which would be about 34 for each gun mounted, besides a large quantity of musket powder: — There are 147 round, 74 grape & 15 case shot for the 32 pounders; 3151 round, 599 grape & 280 case shot for the 24s. which together make 4266 rounds, or about 157 rounds for each gun mounted —

This being in my opinion one of the most important positions in the country, I have taken this opportunity of recommending to you to have built on the ~~[illegible]~~ opposite side of the river a strong battery — I know by experience that fort St. Phillip can be passed in a dark night, by keeping close under the opposite shore —

On my way to Mobile I called at the Petitte coquille — The fort is in a miserable situation for defence — There are 11 guns of different calibre badly mounted — I

4815

have receiv'd no return of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores from this post — If put in order, this post might command the pass it was intended to command —

The pass Chef menteur I understand has water sufficient for vessels drawing 4 feet water —

Fort Charlotte at Mobile is built with bricks, very old and going to decay — There are mounted at this place one 18 pounder and one 12 on sea coast carriages, one 9, four French 8s. seven 6s. and 4s. on Spanish truck carriages badly — Ten or twelve heavy guns mounted on sea coast carriages would add much to the strength of this place — The platforms generally good, the embrasures principally faced with strong timber — There is a large supply of powder and ammunition at Mobile; Lt. Sands informs me he has arms and equipments for at least 3000 men —

Fort Bowyer at Mobile point, is a strong battery built with Cypress timber — There are mounted at this place one 32, three 24s. and two 12s. on sea coast carriages — There are two 32s. three 24s. and four 12s. dis=mounted and without carriages — Sea coast carriages for these guns would nearly complete fort Bowyer — The platforms are in good order — There are 448 rounds of shot for the 32s. a suitable proportion of grape & cannister are required — 914 round shot for the 24s. and 73 case shot, a suitable propor= of grape & cannister ought to be furnished —

There are 650 round Shot for the 12s. 119 ~~grape~~ and no grape —

While at Mobile Point agreeably to your request I had the channel close to Dauphin Island sounded and find that there are seven feet water on the bar at the lowest tides, consequently upwards of 11 feet at the highest — as I have been informed that there is a difference of more than 4 feet between the highest and lowest ordinary tides — The pass Heron will admit Vessels drawing 6 feet water — consequently Fort Bowyer cannot prevent the entrance of Vessels drawing from six to eleven feet into the bay —

If Fort Bowyer could be made tenable it would assist a Naval force in keeping an enemy out of the bay and in some degree of keeping open the water communication with this place —

I have the honor to be

Sir, respectfully

Your Obt. Sert.

(Signed) J. B. Many

Maj. Artillery

Col. Croghan

4816

Maj. I. B. Many

To [illegible] Letter

Col. G. Croghan

New orleans

13th Jan. 1816

Monroe County M. Teritory
Jany 12th 1816

Dear Sir

Not Having any interment acquaintance with you but viewing our Last Papers we find it Most Distressing in Reading the orders from the President to Move off of the Public Lands it is More Disstressing then all the war with the Indians & British — it will Ruin more then 500 families there is upward of 500 from the Cutoff to fort Jackson —

there is also a Number of Citizens that sold there land in the States for waggon & teams and Now has sold there waggons & teams for Provisions and Now Dont Know how to git off back again — all the Lands that was good on the bigbey or fit to live on has been baught by the Land Speculatators

4817

it good News to those who Speculated
Largely in land Now those Poore People
has to Moove of and go and by lands of them
and give them 800 Pr Cent it takes all
that they are worth and all that they will
make for 4 or 5 years to Pay for the land
the Principal Part are a wating for the Preisdent
to git Information to Countermand the orders
there is also a Number of Poore Widows that
that has Lost there Husbands in the late war
that it almost ~~—~~ impossible that they can Move back to
the States again and two Poore to Bui land of the
Speculators —— there is also 60 or 70 Indians gathered
together at the Standing Peachtree and States
that the treaty between the Americans & British
Restored to them there lands again and they
mean to work it —— if we leave the allebarmer
the Indians will burn all our Improvements and
Destroy what little Stock we have geathered Sence the
war

government will also have to Man all there
forts again and will Cost it More then we to
Live on the land — we are all willing to Pay any
tax that government will Say if it is 1$ Pr acre
for what we tend or any thing that they think Proper
if there is Not the Right of Preferance allowd
to the Inhabitance on the Allebarmer the Yazzoo
Cumpany will hold Every foot of good land from
the Head to the Mouth of the Allebarmer it will
take all the good land to Pay 50000 th[illegible] of Dollers
from Hearing your arrival in Congress I thought
Proper to State to you our Distress Situation in
Consequence of Having to Move from first obtaining
Leave of you the Citizens is hard to believe the
News and Contend on your leaf —— ——
if you will be so good as to write to me and
gave me Some Information on the Subject the favour
will Ever be acknowledged write to fort Claborn
on the Allebarmer Fathers Post office
Sir I Remain your Humble Servant Claborn Harris

M. J. Jackson 4818

Fishers ch 7
Jan 20th

FEB 12

37½

Andrew Jackson

Major General of the

United States

~~City Washington~~

Nashville

C. Flaug 14th Jany
1816

Washington June 15. 1816

Dr. Sir

I take the liberty of requesting your advice on the purchase of 3000 Acres or more of the Lands at or near the junction of the Coosa & Tallipoosa Rivers, or any other site, that promises from its soil and position to become a settlement of importance.

Gl. Swift & myself have little families for whom we wish to make some provision, and one of the methods we propose, is the purchase of a few thousand acres of the Land, obtained by your treaty with the Creek nation, which Land, if fortunately selected, may in the course of 10 or 15 years become of great comparitive value.

It will be esteemed a very great favor (when you have a leasure moment) to afford me some information on this subject;

and gratefully remembered
by yours respectfully
G. Bomford

P.S. Capt. Wolley of the Ordnance has been directed, to have a suitable Inscription engraven on the Guns taken by you at Pensacola, some arrangement will also be shortly made, with those taken at New Orleans.

G.B

4819

Major Gl. A. Jackson

G. Bomford
15th Jany 1816

4820

G Bourgeoa
25 January 1816

as to guns taken
at Pensacola

Confidential }
Dear Sir }

Franklin Ville Farm
Near St. Louis M. T. January 15th 1816

Neither my intimacy or standing will strictly authorize my addressing you this way, and I am the more loath, because the Subject is delicate and must be uninteresting to you, yet my particular situation urges me perhaps beyond what reason might justify, and your known liberallity is the only thing which incourages me in the hope that it may not incur your displeasure and that you will give this letter and accompanying documents a reading they are simple facts, and the only cause which has drawn on me the hatred and enmity of Col. Nicholas and his Connexitions, and why they have thus arrayd themselves, and sworn vengence, and my destruction — Col. N. addrest me two letters (No. 1 & 2 are Copies) without the shadow of authority, yes, as unaccountable as it may appear, he addrest me those letters after he had been repeatedly refused and forbid his visits, had the most unequivocal proof of this fact before I addrest him No. 3 which he received in Pittsburgh, only a few days ride from the spot where he is accused of disgracing himself, and Regiment and making his shamefull flight, and where he might have had a Court of enquiry, and if innocent of honorably acquiting him

4821

himself. and he well knew the moment he wiped a way the foul stain he had brought on himself on the Canada frontier &c., I would meet him as a man of honor, and chastize him for his base duplicity &c. no. he dreaded an enquiry as he did death, and continued his flight to Kentucky, where he nerved up, and composed himself, and made out a string of charges against me, which was as I am informed forwarded to a Member of Congress (I believe a brother in law of his Mr Hawkins) who would have nothing to do with them, and I cannot believe the Col. intended or wished my arrest on them, but has like a private assassin been showing them about to my enemies and others declaring he could ~~could~~ prove them &c., and that nothing but the limitation act prevented his disgracing and turning me out of service, this all passed on well amongst his connexions and proselites in his secure retreat (Kentucky) where he no doubt (when ordered to this Country) organized his invinc=able Elite under Capt. Hawkins (a connexion) and sent them forward to clear the way for his arrival, calculating sure success, and about this time pledges himself to his friends and proclaims through the state, that the moment he arrived at St. Louis, and could get at me he would fight, kill, murder me &c., this was made known to me, I was determined to meet him in any way he pleased, and that he might have fair play, ingress and egress. I gave up all command the moment I heard he was at St. Louis,

and

4822

and I was determined he should not be detained or deprived
an opportunity of carrying his threats into execution, or have
a shadow of a plea for crawling off, or backing out on my account,
I provided myself ten days before he arrived with a friend
and was otherwise prepared to meet him in fifteen minutes.
I waited from the 14th till the 22nd September, but no call to the
field, I heard he was in St Louis, and that he actually got on
two cases of Pistols when he left his encampment (Portage Du Souix)
to meet me, and made his threats as before, I went thither, he
knew I was there, yes, he saw me, and was told by Genl. Smith I
was there, I almost constantly walked the most public streets,
and declared to some of my friends, that it was for the express
purpose of given Col. Nicholas an opportunity to attack me, how
-ever it is obvious evident he was not in the public street after
<u>my arrival</u>, I waited untill 11 O'Clock A.M. the 23rd, when I found
he had gone out the <u>back</u> of the <u>town</u> and <u>steared his course</u>
for Belle Fontaine, I then started for Nashville — Here
I beg leave to observe, that some few days before, at my Plan-
-tation, a man came there of <u>Black Guard appearance</u> with
with torn trowsers, old moqasons, an old Cappo or great coat
his coller open (if he had any shirt on) and he was so covered with
filth and dirt he could not hardly supposed to have been a white
man, and delivered me a packet, I suppose of half a pound
weight

4822

Weight, I began opening it, presuming it was Returns or Communications from the frontier Posts, which I had just given the Command of to Genl. Smith, and as the letter was not endorsed on Public Service, I thought the Genl. might be scrupilous about breaking the Seal, as I continued taking the envelope off, I asked the Man where he was from, he said from Portage Du Souix, I then asked him who the letter was from, he said from Colo. Nicholas; which I instantly returned him without reading a word, and told him that such was the standing between Colo. N— and myself I could not consistently receive any Communications from him except of a Public nature, unless forwarded by a Gentleman known to me or one recommended as such or words to that effect, and told him to inform Colo. Nicholas &c, these facts, I immediately communi-cated to my aid Lieut. James McGunnegle; I did not conjecture nor had I an idea what the packet contained but afterward was informed he said to use his own words "it was my Biography, Charges &c well seasoned too"; and that he had forwarded them to you or your Adjt. Genl., as yet I have not got sight of them, but am informed they are a Composition of Sedicious and Scurri-lious Stuff; If they can legally be brought before a Court, I trust I shall have an opportunity of acquiting myself, If they cannot, I hope that some way may be pointed out, so that all the facts may be made known to you, for

7

for I challange my enemies and the World, to support a charge against me of a dishonorable or disgracefull kind, during my Military Career, I trust if it shall be found that this <u>Ciner</u> of a <u>Colonel</u> has travelled out of the path of honor, and of truth and promulgated wicked falshoods, that he will be <u>noticed accordingly</u> - The most of his connexions are too honorable to join any Combination, but that some of them have arrayd themselves in the Ranks of my enemies there is no doubt, however I defy the whole host to injure me -

I am extreemly loath to believe Genl. Scott unfriendly to me, because he declared at Washington when the Board of Genl. Officers was making arrangements for organizing the peace establishment in April last, and at Baltimore a few days before that he was my friend, and would serve me to the utmost of his abilities, yet from a letter I have received and No 4 is a copy, I have reason to fear he has arrayd himself with my enemies, I am strengthend in this belief, knowing his intimacy with some of the Connexions of Col. N.- and because a new disposition, which left no alternative to you, must have been made after I left the City (the 26th April) of the Troops first intended to form my Regiment (Viz) the old first and fifth Infantry) which I had been told by one of the Board I would have, and which new arrangement precluded you, consistently, from posting me in

4823

in this District, which I had also been told I would no doubt have the Command of, and which I considered almost a Specifick Condition and a great inducement for remaining in service; Brige Genl Smith was present about this time, and hesitates not to say it was his understanding and belief that I was to have this District or Department; I am almost the oldest Officer in Service, and the only one the Honbl Board of General Officers, have so fixed from their arrangements that could not con-sistently, be Locally placed Consonant with their wishes and habitudes, if I could have injoyed health in the lower Country, I would proceed instantly there without a word, for the Command I consider the most important and of course the most honorable of any in the United States, and had not some of the Members of the Board knew my dislike to the Country, I would have been flattered by the arrangement, but it was known that my early habits was formed to the North, that the last twelve or fifteen years I had spent in this Country, and that my family was here &c. — I claim no particular previledge or indulgence for long services, no, I ask nothing, but what Precedency will justify and the good of service may require, with those objects in view, I flatter myself that a transfer of Regiments, as mentioned, when I had the honor of seeing you may soon be effected, and here-

hereafter I trust something may turn up which may be equally agreeable to those Concerned which may place me in Command —

I regret extremely that I have found it necessary to trouble you with this Communication, and that the want of time has Compelled me to forwarded it rather in an unconnected situation — To your liberallity I look for an appology for thus addressing you —

And am with great respect & esteem
Dear Sir
your obt. Servt.
D Bissell

Major Genl. A Jackson —

4824

Major General A. Jackson

1816. Gov Pensacola –
His defence & countercharges against
Col Nichols

1814

Camp Jackson January the 16th 1816 –

Major General Jackson —

Sir

I know not what may be the result of the Court Martial now Sitting on the Trial of William Simmons – but in the event that the Court should Sentence him to death – I take the liberty to State to you that I am desirous, that he should be forgiven – brave and zealous in the Service, his offence, I am persuaded proceeded Solely from his intoxication – the extension of mercy towards him, will restore a good Soldier to the army, and confer a personal favour on, Sir,

Your most respectful and
ob. Servt.

C. Dutillet

Lieut 44th Inft

4825

Lt. C. Ouellette
44 Jany 16
1815.

Major Samuel H. Jackson
Comd 44th U.S. Infy
Camp Jackson

Major General A. Jackson

Comd the 7th Mil Dist

Camp Jackson

Lt. C. Questetto

44 Jany 16

1815.

War Department
17th Jany. 1816

Dear General

I have the honor to enclose a letter sent to this department by the governor of South Carolina.

Your letter dated at Hermitage recommending Major Reid for an appointment in the Staff has been recd. and will be attended to if the Staff shall be increased.

I have the honor to be respectfully your most obt. & humble Servt.

Wm. H. Crawford

Major Genl
Andrew Jackson

4834

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford
Letter to
Genl. A. Jackson
17. Jan. 1816.

enclosing a letter from the Govr.
of South Carolina

New Orleans the 19th Jany. 1816

Sir,

My private Concerns renders it in-convenient for me to remain longer in the Army; I therefore wish to go out with the Privilege of a disbanded Officer if possible; if not, I beg you will have the goodness to accept of this as my resignation.—

I am with great respect, Sir,
your Obedient Servant

Charles Hewson
S. Mate

Majr. Genl. A. Jackson
Comdg. the Division of the South

4835

Doctor Charles Slocum
declines remaining
in the peace Establish-
ment. 19th Jany 1810

Answered that he is
considered as one of
the deranged Officers
And his case suspended
12 Feby 1810

Detroit 20th January 1816

Dear General

I have recently received several letters from Col. Lawrence, and a number of my Connexions at St. Louis, requesting me to attain a transfer to the 8th Regt. Infy. As it will be perfectly agreeable to me to make the exchange, and believing you can very easily effect it, I take the liberty of soliciting your influence in obtaining it for me. I am not well pleased with this Country, and I believe it will be greatly to my interest to be in the neighbourhood of St. Louis. And I also would prefer, greatly being under your Command, to any other Generals in service; from the circumstance of my having served under you, during the latter part of the war in the south.

I am Adjutant of the third Regt. and would like very much to continue

4838

in the staff but I had rather give up
that appointment than to Continue here -

Your friendly attention to me hereto-
fore, has induced me to write you at
present - And I hope to receive your friendly
aid, in gratifying my wishes in this case.

I have the honor
to be dear Sir
your most Obt. Servt.

Henry Conway Jr.
D. Adjt. 3d Inft.

Major Genl. A. Jackson Esqr.
Comg. the Southern divis
ion of the army of the
U. States

4839

Henry Conway

Sept. 3 Augt.

26th Jany 1816

Detroit
20th January

FEB
13

Free. 37½
2
37½
75

Major General Andrew Jackson

Commanding the Southern Division
of the Army of the U. S.

~~Washington City~~
mail } Nashville Tennessee

Rogersville Tennessee
Jany 21st 1816

Dear Sir

When I last see you when on your way to the City I mentioned to you that I had a claim against the Q. M. Genl Dept which you promised to order the payment of, I have had the acct made out and inclose them here with you will please sign the order annexd to the acct Capt Rogers is willing to pay the acct without your order but would prefer your signing it to prevent any difficulty hereafter and return them to Mr Nelson the bearer

I have the Honor to be Very respectfully your Ob Servt
George Augenbright

Majr Genl Andrew Jackson
on his way to Washington

4840

G.W. Argenbright
Rogersville
Jan. 20. 1816

Cherokee Agency Arkansas
Jany 20th 1816

Genl Andrew Jackson

Dr Genl

I wrote you through Governour Clark on the Seventeeth July in which I made you fully acquainted with the Miserable Situation of this Country Urging the necessity of Troops in this quarter which I hope you have fully Weighd — the Oppertunity of E. Earhart Esqre offering at a time which Enable me to urge the same Measure & his immediate Return will also Give you a Sure Oppertunity of writing me, an attention for which I shall be very Gratefull — In anxious Expectation

I am very Respectfully
Yr Most obt Hbe Servt

Wm L. Lovely

1841

Wm. L. Lovely
to Letter
Genl. Jackson
Arkansas
Jan. 20. 16

Fort Strother 21st Jany. 1816

Dear General,

I last wrote you from Nashville when I mentioned, being called on as a Commissioner for the extension of the lines, agreeably to the Treaty of Fort Jackson. Through the medium by which my Commission was forwarded, I was advised that I would be joined by one of the other Commissioners in the whole of the last month, on that part of the ~~Cherokee~~ line bordering on the Cherokees. I immediately and by the same express advised the Comrs. that I would lose no time in repairing thither, and would certainly meet them as near the day as practicable, as proposed by them. On my arrival here a week ago, and since that time have not heard from them: but immediately on my reaching this post, I started an express to them, ad=vising of my arrival, and a determination to proceed to business. I am aware of the importance and necessity of finishing this business, and as such, have determined to act, alone if I am not joined by the other Comrs. delay with me at this late day is in=admissable, as yet I have been engaged in collecting

4842

the necessary information to enable me to run the line, (as I have no instruction from the information recd by the other Commrs. during the last eight months) this day I am to receive a visit from Spoke Hajjo, the Mad Wolf, Fife, and some others, which will enable me to decide on the ground over which the line ought to be run. Tomorrow morning I set out to run an experimental line ~~to enable~~, that will enable the true line to be run, and marked, by which time I expect a return of the express to the other Commrs. and should they decline joining and acting with me, immediately, I shall proceed to run and mark the line. Although I do not believe the original intention, was, for one Commr. to act alone. yet I think it so important that the business be brought to a close, ~~that~~ the act will be recognised — Suppose the line will run from the mouth of Caney Ck. to the upper end of the Chickasaw Island, near George Fields, so as will leave out the Cherokee settlements on Thompsons Ck. — I incline to believe the lower line will leave the River Tenn. below the Shoals perhaps at the mouth of Cany Spring creek, and run southwardly to the T. Bigby and with it down —

We
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4843

Will you permit me to suggest to you, my im=
pression of the importance of preserving this post, un=
=impaired: although the neighbouring Indians are friendly,
it would be well to preserve those places of defence
that are erected, until the Country is settled. under
the order of the President directing the settlers to be removed,
this with others I presume would be vacated, and of course
would be demolished — Your Old Soldier George Black
is in possession, and would be glad to receive your Order
to remain and take care of the Fort and other public
property here, from your knowledge of Black have no
doubt, if you give such an order, it will be to h[illegible]

I would be glad to have a line from you
=mediately on the Rect. of this, direct it to Hunts=
=ville, where I have made provision to receive letters
that come to my address—

Will you please make my most friendly
respects to Mrs. Jackson, I hope you will soon
get home, and out of the frost, when I have
no doubt you will both feel happy—

Yours sincerely

Jno. Coffee

4843

John Coffee
21st Jany 1816

Major Genl
Andrew Jackson
Nashville

Col. Robert Butler will be so good as forward this letter to the Genl. and oblige his friend — Jno Coffee

Col. Robert Butler will be so good as to forward this letter to the Genl. and oblige his friend — Jno. Coffee

Major Gen[l]. [Andr]ew Jackson
Nashville

John Coffee
Dt. 5 Jany 1816

Jan 22 1816

The Statement of the undersigned Chiefs and head men of the Creek Nation convened in presence of Genl. John Coffee one of the Commrs. authorised to adjust the line designated by the Treaty of Fort Jackson and all lines connected therewith, Witnesseth That the line between the Cherokee Nation, and that part of the creek Nation ceded to the united states by the aforesaid Treaty, ought of right to begin at the junction of the Estinola, with the Hightower, and to run from thence to the old Coosoda town, on Coosoda Island in the Tennessee River, so as to include all the waters of Peach creek, within the Territory ceded to the united states by the Treaty of Fort Jackson— and thence down the Tennessee River to the Chickasaw lands.

The undersigned also state that anumber of years ago, when the Cherokees were at war with the white people, part of that Nation was beaten by Genl. Sevier, and driven back— when they applied to the Creek nation for lands to live on, which was granted for that purpose by the Creek Nation, who

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appointed three persons (Viz) Chinnabi, The Dog Warrior, and the Old Lieutenant, who were to lay off the ~~land~~ bounds of said lands, so to be loaned to the Cherokee Nation; which were as follows—

Beginning at the junction of the Estenala, with the Hightower, running down the Coosa river with its meanders to the mouth of Wills creek, thence up said creek to the line dividing the lands of the Cherokees, from those of the Creeks, so as to include all the lands in the forks of Wills creek with the Coosa river. The undersigned also state, that the above tract of land was only loaned to the Cherokees, and that the said lands were always considered the property of the Creek Nation. They also state that any other settlement made by the Cherokee Indians, to the westward of the above described lines, have been made on the Creek lands, without the Consent of the Creek nation. In Testimony whereof the undersigned have in presence of the subscribing witnesses

hereunto set their hands, at Fort Strother,
on the 22nd. of January 1814

Opoye X Fustunnuga
Chenabee X the great } Natchez Warrior
Spokokhaugo X
Tuskena X Hutka, or } James Phyfe
Yohau X Haujo or } Mad Wolf
Emauthlau X Hautka or } Alexr. Lasley
Athlinis X Haujo
Fooshache X Fixico
Cusse X Tuhula
Abauca X Hula
Asphana X Mauthau
Yahaula X Mauthau
Sphana X Hopoyee
Asau X Haujo
Suwyee X Hula
Tallesee X Hojo
Yiddeba X Haleau
Conip X Haujo
Athluallau X Haujo
Obuth X Haujo
Sottee X Yinnehaujo
Tuscunna X Haujo
Tallesee X Haula
Oseuau X Hola
Aharse X Haujo
Pihas X Haujo
Fixico X Hola
Mico X Hala

Witness Charles Cassidy
John Hutchings
Zachariah Morgan
Cornell McDonald
James Qualls
Interpreter

Copy

4845

Certificate of the
Creek Chiefs

Copy

No. 1

St Louis
January 22. 1816

General Smith

Sir

We the undersigned Deputy Surveyors under the authority of the United States being directed by the Surveyor General to lay off a tract of Country in the forks of the Illinois and Mississippi rivers which tract of Country is for the Troops of the United States - And from certain information which we have procured from that Quarter by Surveyors who have just returned therefrom we believe it entirely impossible to prosecute the Work without a sufficient guard to protect us as the Indians have manifested a hostile disposition allready: and it also is of importance to Government that those lands should be surveyed immediately Therefore we humbly request you to furnish us with a competant guard which in our opinion would not be less than one hundred mounted men - We have the honor to be Sir your humble Servants

Sign'd

Enoch Moore
John G. Stubbs
J. M. Moore

True Copy

W. Lawrence
Act. g. B. Insp.

4846

Application to Genl. Smith
for a guard by the Surveyors
on which the General brought
into service a company of
Militia. disapproved by the
Secy. of War as pr. order
of which a duplicate is
herewith accompanying.

Colo. Campbells below Knoxville 15 miles
~~Knoxville~~ January 23d 1816

6

Dear Sir

After a tedious march ac-
casioned by bad roads & inclement weather, I reached
Knoxville late last evening with my family all in good
health, and had the pleasure this moment, as I was about
to proceed on my Journey to receive your friendly letter of the 27th
ult. and hasten to answer it.

My gratitude is due to my friends for their
anxiety for my health. from the moment
I set out I began to mend, and now enjoy better
health than I have for two years. My bowels are
in a great measure restored, and my strength re-
gaining fast, and with the exception of a cough
occasioned by a cold that is a little inconvenient
to me at night I enjoy good health.

I think with you, that a moment should
not be lost in preparing for defence fortifications
should be erected where necessary, arms should
be amply provided, & magazines established &
filled with the necessary stores in a
place of security. so strongly did the exposed
situation of Mobile & New Orleans rest upon my
mind, that I could not refrain from pressing the
subject on the secretary of war frequently, and he
has promised to send an engineer, to superin-
tend the works, the moment he arrives I shall not

4851

can an hour but proceed to the different
points with him & give the necessary orders
for the compleation of such works as will render
that section of Country perfectly secure — I view
Neworleans, as the key to the treasury wealth &
greatness of the whole western world, and be
assured I have its security much at heart —

Have the goodness to see the Secretary of war
and urge him to send on without delay the
Engineer he has promised, & urge the necessity of
an ample supply of arms, for the defence of that quarter;

On the subject of the Barracks, Hospitals,
& Fort Charles, in Neworleans, I can only observe
that Fort Charles is useless in its present situation
in a state of war, it could not defend the city, in a
state of peace it is a nuisance ~~to the city~~ and ought
to be ~~removed~~ removed ~~the Barracks & Hospital~~
~~ought not to be in the city~~ The soldiers cannot
with all the vigilance of their officers, be kept
from intoxication & dissipation — and ~~the Barracks~~
from motives of health
~~[illegible]~~ ought to be removed out of the city, the
Pass Christian or Baton rouge, the first to be pre-
=ferred if not so much exposed to an invading
enemy the latter to be preferred from its se-
=curity, my opinion therefore that the property
ought to be sold, & barracks & Hospital built
at some point distant from the city —

Th

4852

ought to weigh with equal force & a Hospital
This objection is against the Barracks, being in the city but
& ~~[illegible]~~ there improved ~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~
~~in that the property ought to be sold, the Barracks~~
~~& Hospital [illegible]~~ to proper sites beyond
the city, ought to be selected & Barracks & Hospital built from the sale
out of the money arising
of the property, —

Mrs Jackson & myself tenders to Mrs B. & beg you to accept our respects, and assurances of our sincere respect & Esteem —

Andrew Jackson

N.B. be pleased to make our respects to Mr & Mrs Madison & the family in which we include Mr & Mrs Todd, ~~[illegible]~~ respectfully to Mr & Mrs Clay — to Mr Monroe & family, Mr Brown[?] ~~[illegible]~~ & family — to Mr Crawford & Mr ~~[illegible]~~ & their families — Mr Fromentin and Mr Robertson —

The Honble
James Brown Esqr
Senator in Congress —

4852

Letter to Jas. Brown
Senator in Congress
23d. Jan. 1816.

Jan. 25th 1816

S. Conrad ~~&~~ beg leave to offer for Col. Read's book One Dollar for every Copy printed, say, for an edition of 5000 Copies Five thousand Dollars, or for an edition of 10000 Ten Thousand Dollars

This sum to be paid in approved notes: payable in three & six months after the publication of the book.

The extent of the edition to be regulated by the number of subscribers obtained previous to the work going to press —

S Conrad & Co are to be at the whole expence of publication and are to do all the business of it. but as Col. Read will receive in proportion to the number of copies printed, and as many persons will, no doubt, interest themselves in procuring subscribers for the Col. who wd. not do it for his publisher, his exertions are expected in procuring subscribers —

If there is a stage from Richmond or Fredericksburg to Lynchburg, ~~and~~ if the above proposal is acceded to And if it is desired by Col. Read. S Conrad will wait upon him at New London for to concert the best means of extending the sale of the book, and to make a conclusive bargain for the privilege of printing it

It is understood that the Copy right is to remain with Col. Read. but a second edition of the book shall not be printed until the first is entirely disposed of.

Col. Hayne

Dear Sir Mr Conrad gave to me as the agent of Major Read the above proposals, to which he & his partner Mr Maxwell wd. be bound. He is in the same condition with almost all the booksellers of Philadelphia, not full of funds, but better able than most of them to get out a book of any number of impressions, soon & well. I deal with him, & trust him: to me as an Author he has behaved more fairly & liberally than any other man in the trade I have dealt with. The expence of printing, and binding in the usual sheep binding

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an octavo volume of 500 pages, will be $1\frac{2}{3}$ Dollar for an Impression.
I heartily wish Major Read all the success he deserves; & from what
I hear, that is enough. Believe me Dear Sir.

Your friend

Thomas Cooper

Jan. 25. 1816

New Brunswick N. J. 26 Jany. 1816

Andrew Jackson Major General, Division of the South

Dear Sir

I have complied with the In=
=closed permission of Col: Croghan, and Requested a Settlement of
My Accounts with the Pay Master General at the City of
Washington. but cannot obtain an Allowance of my
transportation to that place unless your Excellency will please
to forward me at this place an Order, instead of the
permission —

I have the honour to be your
Excellency's Ob.t Serv.t

E. J. Hall
P.M. late 7th Reg.t Inf.y

4857

from Lt Hall
late Paymaster 7th Infy
asking an order to
procure allowance
of transportation.
Not granted
26 June 1816

Nashville (Tenn.)
Division of the South
Major General
Andrew Jackson
His Excellency
Public Service
E. J. Hall
P.M. late 7th Infy

New Kingston 26th Jany. 1816

Majr. Genl. A Jackson

Sir I have a Nephew in the army of the U. States by the name of Charles Clark who enlisted under the Command of Lieut. Gilbreath and was Transferd to Capt. Stewart company and was sent to the North west and he was tacan prisoner with Capt. Stewart Gilbreath and Lt. Paulden Their papers all being distroyed when tacan this young man was kep in service he was in his 13th year when he enlisted for during the war. His Brother who enlisted at the same time was dischargd in the North west and is now going to School —

If our Country was invaded in a war I would not own a connection that would not turn out in the defence of his country. Wright —

4859

but as he is a youth I wish to give
him Schooling and prepair him better
for that Calling or any other that
he may wish to pursue ——

My Dear Genl. as the young man
did enlist for during the war and the
papers not being found if you in
your goodness can (with canseistency)
do something for him procuring him a
discharge it will be long remembered
by your old Soldier

I have the Honor to be
Sir your most & Obedt
Sert.

Thomas C. Clark

From Thos. Clarke
respecting the discharge
of his nephew.
26th Jany 1816

but as he is a youth I wish to give
him Schooling and prepair him better
for that Calling or any other that
he may wish to pursue —

My Dear Genl. as the young man
did enlist for during the war and the
paper not being found if you in
your goodness can with conveniency
do something for his procuring him a
discharge it will be long remembered
by your old Soldier

— I have the Honor to be
Sir your most obt. Humble
Sert.

Thomas C. Clark

From Thos. Clarke
respecting the discharge
of his nephew,
26th Jany 1876

Philadelphia 20th Jany 1816

Dear Read —

Enclosed you will receive the result of our enquiry. — Close at once with it — This is the sentiment of all our friends — Conrad is an *honest man*. — Invite him to visit you, and complete the Contract. — By Baltimore Contract Judge Cooper is *not worth a single cent*. — I shall be with you shortly. — In the mean time God bless and preserve you & yours. —

A. P. Hayne

Major Read —

P.S. Conrad prefers Ramsay's works &c. —

. 4860

Private

A.P. Hayne to Major Reid. 26th Jany 1816

Private

A. P. Hayne
Granting passes
Jany 26 1816

60

4861

60

Brevet Major Jno Reid

Aid de camp to Genl
Andrew Jackson
New London near
Lynchburg Virginia

A. P. Hayne
Printing progress
Jany 26 1816

Private

Private

M. Hayne to Major
Reid. 26 Jany 1816

Jan 27th 1816

Extract of a letter from William H. Crawford Secretary of War to the Officer commanding the Military Department No. 7. dated 27th January 1816.

Intrusions upon the lands of the friendly Indian tribes, is not only a violation of the laws, but in direct opposition to the policy of the government towards its savage neighbours. Upon the application of any Indian Agent, stating that intrusions of this nature have been committed, and are continued, the President requires that they shall be removed, and their houses and improvements destroyed by military force, and that every attempt to return, shall be repressed in the same manner.

4863

Extract of a Letter from the Secretary of War to Major General Jackson.

(Copy)

Canton.t Belle Fontaine
28,th Jany 1816.

Sir,

Conformably to the order of Genl Smith communicated by yr Letter of the 26th inst I have the honor to submit the following estimates of pay & bounty due to the Regt of Riflemen. These are entirely conjectural as to the men in the Northern Division, certain as to the men in the Southern Division.

By a private Letter from Lt Col Chambers dated 12th Septr 1815, I learn that the two Companies of Riflemen under his command at Michillimackinac, had then 18 Months pay due. By Letters from Bt. Major Morgan I learn that the two Companies at Michilli.c are complete, & have a surplus of some Boys learning music. Calculating the pay then for two Companies for 22 months ending on the 31st of Decr 1815 it will amount to $ 18.128

At a venture let us suppose the bounty of $ 50 due to each man = 7.800

Total Pay & bounty 25.928

I know nothing whatever of the bounty due, nor the Pay to the Officers having never had any Official Reports or Letters from Bt. L.Col Chambers. Descriptive Lists have been required by the War Dept. of all the Companies on the Peace establishment, & as Bt. L. Col. C. has no doubt forwarded them to the Adjt & Inspr. Genl Office, a reference to them will afford correct estimates

for the pay Mr. Genl.

There are two companies of Riflemen Stationed at Fort Harrison on the Wabash under Bt. Major Morgan. His discriptive Lists are forwarded to the War Office, whence a certainty of the amount due may be ascertained. At a bare conjecture, I shall put down the pay & bounty due, at the same sum with that supposed to be due to Bt. Lt. Col. Chambers' command. Let us say then due at Fort Harrison pay $18.128

Bounty	$ 7.800
Total Pay & bounty	25.928

Some upwards of 40 Riflemen were left at Detroit when Bt. Major Morgan departed for his Station. These the Comdg General there would not allow the Major to carry with him tho his permission was solicited. Lt. Armstrong had at Buffaloe on the 13th of August 60 Riflemen under orders for Detroit. If he has arrived there, 100 Riflemen at Detroit require pay. Let us estimate the pay due for eighteen Months

for eighteen Months	$ 9.000
Bounty	$ 5.000
Total pay & bounty	$ 14.000

Descriptive Lists of these men are in probability forwarded to the war Office.

Major Genl. Jackson directed me to Organize the Regt. of Riflemen. My arrangements were made accordingly, & issued in orders, & there were

Communications by Letter. Major Genl. Brown would not allow the Officers of his Division to regard them, countermanded, & kept the Officers & men already in his division fixed there, & even sent orders to some officers in the Division of the South to repair Northwardly. Having been therefore prevented from Controlling those in the N. Division, having never had any Official Reports (~~except only~~ some Papers from Bt. Majr. ~~Morgan~~) which were required for the purpose of Organizing, I can only be answerable for the Organization & Condition of the Riflemen coming under my Command. This explanation is necessary to shew wherefore I am so entirely ignorant of the State of the Regt in the other Division. And here I may be allowed to express a hope that Genl. Smith will Contrive means for having all the Riflemen at Michillimaki-nac, Fort Harrison, Detroit, Buffaloe, & else where, ordered to their proper position in the S. Division. There are many men in the Regt. not fit for the Corps, & it is trusted those at Buffaloe, & Detroit, may not be allowed to be turned over to the Infty because there are at present nearly 10 Organized Companies of Riflemen, exclusively of them.

The Companies of Bradford & Selden present at Natchitoches had due to them on the 31st Decr. 1815 for pay & bounty, (excluding the Officers, of whose pay I know nothing,) the sum of $7.345.42

One Sergt, two Corporals, One Musi-cian & Sixteen Privates of Seldens Company, late Massias' are now under my Command at this Post. Due to these on the 31st of Decr. 1815 of pay & B'y $4.076

These men were at Point Peter in Georgia, & Bt. Lt. Col.

4866

Selden had orders to Convey them to Smithland at the Mouth of Cumberland. He failed to do so. They were put down from the information of Lt Calhoun at 35, which was exactly the number at Point Petre, casualties, discharges &c, having reduced them, to 20. Some short time after I left ~~Smithland they arrived there ninety sixty~~ Miles by order of Major Genl. Gaines, & proceeded thence by land to this Post.

The estimates which follow are of the 4 companies under my immediate command at Belle Fontaine & are accurate, Calculated to the 31st Decr 1815

Pay & bounty due to Ramsey's Company ---------- $7.492

This includes the pay due to Lts Gantt & Hamilton & excludes that which may be owing to Capt Ramsey who is still absent without leave, & in violation of Positive orders.

Pay & bounty due to Capt Martins' Company $7.003

This includes the pay to Capt Martin & Lt Fine.

Pay & bounty due to Capt Birdsalls Company $4.086.60

This includes the pay due to ~~Lts~~ Laval & Riley & excludes that which may be due to Capt Birdsall who is absent from ill health & wounds in N. York by permission.

Dr. Genl. Andrew Jackson (for Edwar Butler)

To Pritchett & Shall

1814				
March	8	To 2 pair Cotton Hose @10/6 21/- 2 Yds blk Cassimere @27/ 54/	12	50
"	,,	,, 1 Vest pattern 1.67 1 Yard Muslin 3/ ¾ Yds Linen 2/3	2	54½
"	,,	,, 2 Skeins silk, 1 Stick Twist & 5 Skeins Thread	,,	50
1815 Feby	14	,, 3¼ Yds Twilld Olive Cord @12/ 6.50 1 Yard Linen 75 cts	7	25
"	,,	,, 1 doz Buttons 1/6. Silk, Twist & Thread 2/7½	,,	68¾
"	18	,, 1 Pair Mens Shoes 15/- 1 pr Socks 4/6 1 Bandanna Hdkff 12/	5	25
"	,,	,, Cash for Books 5$	5	—
"	20	,, 2¾ Yds Superfine Cloth @13$ 35.75 2¾ Yds Linen @4/6	37	81¼
"	,,	,, 6 Skeins silk 4/6 Thread 1/6 3/8 Yds Padding @12/ 4/6	1	75
"	,,	,, 1 doz Buttons each 6/ & 1/6	1	25
"	25	,, 1 pr Patent Suspenders 15/ 1 wash Ball 1/6 Cash 12/	4	75
March	4	,, 6 Yds Shirting Cambric @6/9 6.75 ½ doz Shirt Buttons &	6	87½
		Thread 9 3/8 Yds Cambric @12/ 4/6 1 Comb 1/6	1	12½
"	,,	,, 1 Pair Pumps 13/6 1 Penknife 6/	3	25
"	8	,, 1 Bunch quills 3/ Cash for Letters 9/	2	—
"	11	,, 1 quire Paper 3/- 18th 1 Silk Handf 10/6 Cash for Table 15/	4	75
"	22	,, 1 Black Florentine Vest Pattern 30/- ½ Yd blk Cambric 3/9	5	62½
"	,,	,, 1 Yard Linen 4/6 2 Skeins silk 1/6 1 Pair socks 3/9	1	62½
"	,,	,, William Linton 1 pair Shoes 3.25	3	25
April	6	,, 1 Pair fine Cotton Hose 15/- May 18th 1 Penknife 7/6	3	75
May	20	,, Cash 12/- June 1st 1 pr Socks 3/ Cash 6/	3	50
June	2	,, Cash paid for Hawling Trunk to McCraigheads	2	—
"	5	,, 5½ Yds fine Domestic @4/6 24/9 2 Yds White Jeans @4/6 9/	5	62½
"	,,	,, 5 Yds Domestic shirting @3/9 18/9 1 Vest Pattern 16/6	5	87½
"	,,	,, ½ ,, Linen @4/6 2/3 1 oz Thread 3/ 3 Skeins silk 2/3	1	25
"	,,	,, 3 doz Moulds @9d 2/3 1 doz ditto 4½ 1 Blk Ball 1/6	,,	68¾
"	,,	,, 1 Pair shoes 15/- Cash for Hire of a Horse 10/6	4	25
"	12	,, 1 Yard fine Muslin 9/- 23d 2 pair Socks @3/ 6/	2	50
"	23	,, Cash for Boots 4.50 July 24th 1 Skein silk 9	4	62½
Aug	4	,, ¾ Yds Linen 2/3 2 Skeins silk 1/6 1 doz Buttons 1/6	,,	87½
"	,,	,, Thread & Twist 2/3 Septr 8th 1 Pockett Comb 2/3	,,	75
Septr	30	,, 1 Castor Hatt 48/ 1 Vest Pattern 12/- 1½ Yds Domestic @3/ 4/3	16	87½
		Amount Carried Over $	154	35¾

1213

			$	cts
		Amount brought Forward	$154	35¾
Sept.	30	To Thread & Moulds 1/6½	..	18¾
Nov.	18	" 2½ Yds fine Blue Cloth @ 42/ — $17 " 50	17	50
"	"	" 2 " Blue Stockinett @ 30/ 60/ 2 Vest Patterns 12/ & 15/	14	50
"	"	" 3 " Linen @ 3/6 10/6 2½ Yds ditto @ 3/ 7/6	3	—
"	"	" Padding 3/ 9 Silk & Twist 6/9 Thread 1/1½	1	81¼
"	"	" 1 doz Buttons 1/6 1 doz ditto 7/6 1 doz Moulds 4½	1	56¼
"	"	" Cash for Letters 6/ 9½ Yds Shirting Cambric @ 7/6 11.87½	12	87½
"	"	" 1 doz Shirt Buttons 9d Thread 1/6	..	37½
Dec.	4	" 1 Penknife 6/9 7/8 Yds Check silk @ 12/ 10/6 Cash for bugil 4$	7	12½
1816	14	" 1 pair Cotton Hose 12/ 1 pr. Pumps 16/ ½ Yds Ribbon 4½	4	56¼
Jany.	29	" Cash for carriage of Trunks 5$ ½ Yd fine cambric at 12/6	6	—
			$223	85½

12	50
2	56½
..	50
7	25
..	68¾
5	25
5	—
37	81¼
1	75
1	25
4	75
6	87½
1	12½
3	25
2	—
4	75
5	62½
1	62½
3	25
3	75
3	50
2	—
5	62½
5	87½
1	25
..	68¾
4	25
2	50
4	62½
..	87½
..	75
10	87½
154	35¾

1212

Account
Genl A Jackson
for E Butler
With
Pritchitt & Shall

$223 .. 85¾

Department of War, 29th. January, 1816.

Sir,

You are authorised to suspend the execution of the duty confided to you in my letter of the 27th. instant, so far as relates to the intrusion upon the public lands in the counties of Giles and Murray, in the state of Tennessee. This indulgence is granted with a view to give Congress time to pass an act for their relief, if, in the opinion of that body, such an act shall be deemed expedient.

In all other cases, the President expects the most prompt and perfect execution of the instructions contained in that letter.

As the orders which you may issue, may not be received at the distant posts of your division in time for the due execution of the views of the government, the instructions of the 27th. instant, will be addressed immediately to the officers commanding separate posts in those parts of the country where intrusions are

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are known to exist.

I have the honor tobe, respectfully,

Your most Obedt. Servant,

Wm. H. Crawford

Major General
Andrew Jackson,
Nashville,
Tennessee.

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Wm. H. Crawford
To — Letter
Genl. Jackson
29. Jany. 1816

I have the honor to be, respectfully
Your most Obedt. Servt.
Wm. H. Crawford

Major General
Andrew Jackson,
Nashville,
Tennessee

Jan - 1816

Dear Sir,

Altho' we regret the arrest of Captain Walsh, yet when we consider the period at which this unfortunate circumstance happened, we are sensible that you have been actuated alone by a just sense of duty to your country: but when we reflect on what may be the fate of a beloved brother officer, who has relinquished perhaps the most flattering prospects in private life, to engage in the service of the public, and who has heretofore preserved an unblemished character, we cannot look to that possible fate with unconcern.

Feeling as we do, these impressions, we have taken the liberty of addressing you on the subject, in expectation that you would have the goodness to permit him to resume his sword and return to his duty. His feelings on this occasion are such as will ensure propriety of conduct in future. We therefore hope if it should be consistent with your duty, that you will be pleased to order his

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sword to be restored to him, and we will own it as a particular favour

With sentiments of esteem
we are your Obed^t. Serv^ts

C Wollstonecraft Capt. Corps Arty

W. D. Gammar Capt.

V. B. Crittenden Capt. 7 Infy

A. L. Warner Capt. 7th Infy

B. B. White Lt.

E. J. Hall Lt.

R. B. Rice Lt. 7 Infty

William S. Doherty Lt. 7th Infty

T. Robins 3^d. Lt. Arty

Chas. Cooley A Surgeon

M. McEwin Cont^r. Agent

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Petition from captain
Woolstencraft &c
to release captain
Walsh Jany 1815

Major W. W. Overton
Commanding
Fort St. Philip

Major W. H. Overton

Commanding

Fort St. Philip

Rogersville
February 1st 1816

Dr Sir

Since your passage through this place I have anxiously awaited the arrival of funds from the war Dept to pay off the claims due from the D. Qr Mr Genl Dept in this quarter, as yet I have received none

I join you in sincere regret at the death of your much useful and esteemd friend Major J. Read who I am informd died at his Fathers a few days since after an illness of 17 hours. I am Sir with esteem

Your Mo. Obt. Hble Servant

John A Rogers

Majr Genl

Andrew Jackson

Nashville

Tennessee

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John A. Rodgers

Rogersville

1st. Febry. 1816

Recd. 9th Do.

New Orleans Feby 7th 1816

Dear Genl

I had the pleasure of receiving your letter of the 15th ultimo by to days mail, and have but a few moments before the departure of the return mail, to collect and communicate to you the information you request relative to your drafts. I find from enquiry of the Cashiers of the Banks of Orleans and Planters, that all your drafts ~~held by them~~ have been paid, and that the only Bill which remains unadjusted is held by the Bank of Louisiana which you will receive a memo of enclosed.

I am sorry that your letter from Linchburgh never came to hand, and that this information has consequently been so long delayed. I fear that the prospect of procuring any thing for Gales ~~note~~ is dull, as he died very much involved, and left nothing worth naming to discharge his debts, but you may rest assured I will do every thing in my power to make you whole.

Every body is looking with great anxiety ~~and~~ the anticipation of much pleasure

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on your visit to the city, which I hope will be at least as soon as you seem to contemplate. Your friends are all well here, and very solicitous to hear from you frequently, so much so that they generally take the grand rounds every mail day to know if any one has been successful.

As to myself I deem it unnecessary almost to assure you that I am amongst the number who have experienced great uneasiness, nay unhappiness on your account since we heard of your illness at Washington.

I am extremely disappointed in the prospects of my office, and doubt whether the perquisites will give me bread and meat, and confess it would afford me great relief, if I were again reinstated in the army with my former Rank, particularly as I find the difficulty of my being near your person has been removed.

I have but a few more minutes to devote to this letter, and must

beg you to have the goodness to present me in the most friendly terms to Mrs Jackson and any of my relations you may see in Nashville and accept for yourself the most unfeigned assurances of esteem and respect,

T. L. Butler

Major Genl
Andrew Jackson
Nashville Tenn.

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Maj. Thos. L. Butler
New Orleans
2nd Feb. 1816.
Recd. 13th do

Private

ORLEANS
FEB
3

Majr. Genl. Andrew Jackson

Nashville
Tennee.

mail

Louisiana Bank New Orleans 2 February 1816

I hereby Certify that a Draft drawn in the Month of February last, by Major General Andrew Jackson, in favor J R Fitzgerald Esqr (late Cashier of this Institution) on the Honble James Monroe Secretary at War for Twenty five Thousand Dollars was protested & returned to me (for non Payment, & that the same is now lodged in the hands of Wm Whann Esqr. Cashier of the Bank of Columbia, for Collection, so soon as appropriations for that purpose shall have been made,

Thos L. Harman Cash.

4878

Head Quarters
8th Dept. } New Orleans
2nd Feb. 1816.

Dear Sir.

Your letter from Washington city of the 21st Dec. has been rec.d The news which it gives, that appropriations have been made, & that our wants are shortly to be relieved is the most welcome that could have been offered - you have our most sincere thanks. Sir, for your very forward attention to advance our claims, or rather to make known our wants -

Report says, you are shortly to honor us with a visit, I can scarcely flatter myself with the hope that there is truth in it - Yet however unexpected your arrival may be to your Officers in this Dept. be assured they will be ready to receive you with a most hearty welcome -

I take the liberty to enclose to you, two papers - One a memorial from the Officers of this Dept. to the President and Senate of the United States - the other an application of the Officers of the 1st Infy

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in behalf of Lieut. Leach and to request that you will honor them with the weight of yr influence. You will agree that the abuse spoken of in the Memorial, is a most fit cause of complaint, and that the memorial in itself is very respectfully written. I need say nothing of my own in furtherance of Mr Leach's application. the names of those who subscribe in his behalf carry with them commendation enough.

I will also enclose for your inspection a copy of the report made by Major Macy of the Arty. on the situation of the several Ar-tillery posts in this Dept. from it you will discover that we have much need of an Engineer. Indeed the situation of the troops at most of the posts, is from want of quarters deplorable enough. those at Fort St. Phillip are suffering most. The fort at Natchitoches is now little better than a ruin.

Would it not be well to move the Garrison of that place to the river Sabine. a fort might there be built, at much less expense than

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even to repair the present works
at Natchitosh. The Sabine has in
point of situation many advan-
-tages over Natchitosh.

I have the honor to be
Very Respectfully
Sir
Your most Obt Servt.
G. Croghan Lt. Col.
Comdg. 8th Dept.

Major General
A. Jackson
Com. S. D.

Nashville

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Lt. Col. Croghan

New Orleans

Feb. 2nd 1816

Recd 18th Do.

Major General
A. Jackson
Comg Southn Divn
Nashville Ten

public service
[illegible]

public service
G. Croghan Lt. Col.
Comm^d 2^d Dept.

Major General
A. Jackson
Com^g South^n Div^n
Nashville Ten^e

Lt. Col. G. Croghan
New Orleans
Feb. 2nd 1816
Rec^d 18th Do.

Louisburg N Carolina
24th Feby 1816

Major Genl Jackson

Sir my father having just departed this life, has left considerable business of importance to me to be closed, So under these circumstances I am induced to solicit the favour of you to grant me a ~~....~~ two or three Months indulgence, as I may have an opportunity of attending to business of consequence to me.

You may rest assured Sir that nothing of an inconsiderate nature should ever make me ask a furlough and infact nothing at all if my services cannot be dispenced for a short period with injury to the Service

Very Respectfully
Your Obt Servt
Jack F Ross
Lt 1st Infantry

Majr Genl Jackson
Nashville Tennessee

PS you no doubt have been made acquainted with my transfer from Light Artillery to the first Infantry

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Lt. Jack H. Ross's application
for a furlough. 21st Feby 1816

(Copy)

Cantonmt. Belle Fontaine 4th Feby. 1816

Sir,

The Letter of the 28th Jany. last respecting estimates of pay, addressed by your Order to the Brigade Inspr. will in some measure shew the state of the Regt. of Riflemen as to numbers condition &c. & will explain why I have been unable to organize that part which remains in the Northern Division. As far as my rank and Command will authorise, I do most solemnly protest against the course of Major Genl. Brown in confining a Battalion of Riflemen to his Division. It is manifest the Regt. of Riflemen was assigned to the Division of the South & if one half of it is to be kept Northwardly, what is there to balance the Regt. of Light Artillery? If it were at any time necessary for a special occasion, to place 4 Companies of Riflemen at Detroit, that necessity is done away. The Indian Treaty held there is finished, & the Riflemen are removed to Michillimackinac & Fort Harrison. I should be glad to learn soon as convenient whether eight Companies of the Regt. will be under my command at Prairie Du Chien agreeably to the plan of Maj. Genl. Jackson, that I may in due time be prepared for the one course or the other.

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you understand my meaning on this head perfectly without any further words.

The Riflemen at Detroit & Buffaloe can with facility be moved either to Fort Harrison or Michillimackinac, Bt. Lt. Chambers can join me by the way of the Fox & Ouisconsin Rivers. Brt. Major Morgan if ordered in time to Shawanese Town 10 miles below the mouth of the Wabash (& due arrangement made as to Boats) can bring on to this Post the supplies which will descend from Pittsburgh & Newport.

I should consider it most ad=visable that the Riflemen at Detroit & Buffaloe be ordered at once to Fort Harrison because one of Brt. Major Morgans Companies is indifferent & because the Companies at Natchitoches & Belle Fontaine can thus be filled up with better men.

The Roll of the Regt. inclosed herewith will shew the position of some of the Officers. I request that those marked unknown may be very speedily put under my controul. Dr. Thomas the Surgeon & Lt. Heddleston the Adjt. are wanted very much, & I particularly urge their junction without any delay. With my present number of Platoon officers it is very difficult to get through the laborious duties of preparation which you have marked out for

the ascent of the Mississippi, & it will be equally or more difficult to manage well while Ascending, & yet more serious in case of actual contest. Three Officers & three Commanders of Companies at this Post are now sick, one of them very critically

I trust your efforts towards getting eight companies of the Regt. together, and of having the entire Corps promptly paid, will not be in vain.

In the belief that Chambers & Morgan with their commands, will be ordered to join me, I have made out Returns for the Ordnance & Commissary Depts. for considerable supplies. These will be handed to you, & if you approve, be pleased to allow their being forwarded.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
very respectfully Sir
Yr. obt. Servt.

(Signed) A. F. Hamilton
Lt. Col. R. R.

Brig. Genl. Smith,
St. Louis.

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(Copy)
To Genl. Smith
& Lt. Col. Gibson
Respg. the protection
Division East of the
Regt. &c &c —

General Orders of the
Division of the North.

Head Quarters, New York
5th February 1816.

Before a General Court martial, consisting of nine Members, of which Colonel McNeil is President, instituted at Fort Independence in the 2nd Military Department, on the fourth of October 1815, by Major Genl. Ripley — was tried Major Charles K. Gardner (now Lieut Colonel by Brevet) of the 3rd regiment of Infantry, and Acting Adjutant General of the Northern Division, on charges preferred by Major General Ripley commanding the 2nd Military Department.

The extraordinary origin of this General Court Martial, will be better understood from the following Report of Major Gardner, dated at Fort Warren, Boston Harbour, the 15th of September 1815, to the commanding General, viz:

"I wrote to you at Detroit, of the occasion for my calling upon Major "General Ripley — and of my repairing to this place, under your leave of absence.

"I think it necessary to apprize you, by the enclosed certified state-"ment, of the manner in which I proceeded, and from the General's two replies, "of the manner in which he received my demand; and to report to you that "he has this day ordered me to be arrested and transported to this Island."

The Court, which had been ordered for the trial of Major Gardner alone, had been in Session until the 2nd November, when Major General Brown directed the same Court to continue the investigation of the charges — but, ordered its proceedings to be reported to him, and directed the Sword of the Prisoner to be transferred to Lieut Colonel Jones, an Aid of the commanding General.

The Court continued the trial until the 22nd January 1816, when it concluded its investigation — and the decision has been reported to Major General Brown.

Major Charles K. Gardner, is charged by Major General Ripley, with

1st "Misbehaviour in the face of the enemy" —
2nd "Cowardice in the face of the enemy" — and
3rd "Neglect of duty in the face of the enemy" — on three Specifications, the same being repeated under each of the above charges.

1st At the battle of Chippewa in Upper Canada, in

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neglecting his duties as Adjutant General of the American forces, in not appearing on the field where the troops were engaged, in hiding behind a barn, and when a shell from the enemy burst upon the barn, in galloping to the rear. 2nd At a place called Lundy's lane, in Upper Canada, on the 25th July 1814, in omitting to perform his duties as Adjutant General, and in taking up a Position in the Rear of the American forces, out of danger.

And 3rd. at Fort Erie, Upper Canada, on the 17th September 1814, in taking his Position at or near a ravine between Fort Erie and the Woods, wholly out of danger, and employing Capt. Newman S. Clarke to deliver an order to General Ripley then engaged with the enemy.

"The Court find the Prisoner not guilty of the first, second and third charges."

"Charge 4th. conduct unbecoming an Officer and a Gentleman."

1st. in addressing a note at Boston, on the 14th. September 1815, to Major General Ripley, and in leaving the same with the bar-keeper of a Public house, as follows, viz:

"Sir,— I have, within but a few days past, at Philadelphia "and on enquiry at New York, heard of abusive expressions, which you have "applied to me at Fort Erie and elsewhere.

"Why, in so long a period, I have not been informed of them before "this, I can only impute to the opinion of those who may have heard them, that "the malice of the expressions defeated themselves. That you have used them, "principally before your friends, but in frequent instances, I now have all the evidence "which is requisite— though you have taken me by the hand, whenever occasion "occurred, as if nothing of that nature had happened. This injury is entirely "a private one, and I conceive it wholly distinct from any difference which "you may have with any other Officer.

"The memorandum of an Officer of distinction, who was present, "that you expressed a perfect willingness to bring the difference to a personal issue, "and that you intended the expressions for my ear— I have in my posses-"sion.

"I now demand redress.— My friend, a field officer of the line, "requires an assurance of being safe in a military point of view— when he "will wait on you. To this one point I request your reply."

2nd. In transmitting the same Note again by Captain Deacon of the Navy, who only consented to bear the letter as a stranger— 3. in suffering Lieut Lee of the Army, to inform him that General

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General Ripley's opinion, him was so low and contemptible that he should think it degrading to correspond with him — without resenting it. 4th in attempting to open a correspondence with General Ripley, in the manner before stated, when he had been called by the said Major General Ripley a Scoundrel or coward on the frontier, more than a year since, of which the said Gardner well knew, but of which he took no notice — and supplementary — in shewing to Colonel Aspinwall, late of the Army (while at Boston as before stated, and under arrest by order of Major General Ripley) a work in manuscript purporting to be a narrative of the last campaign, in which he had grossly and outrageously censured the conduct of Major General Ripley; and in that he instructed said Aspinwall to propose to Major General Ripley, that that if he would discharge the arrest of said Gardner, and let the business drop, he would suppress the said work.

"The Court acquit the Prisoner of the fourth charge, but [find him] guilty of so much of the first specification as charges "him with writing the letter of the 14th September 1814, and of so much of the "second specification as charges him with sending it [again] by Captain "Deacon. They also find him guilty of all the supplementary specification "except that which charges the Prisoner with grossly and outrageously censuring "the conduct of Major General Ripley."

"Charge 5th Disrespectful conduct and language." — in addressing "a Note from Fort Warren to Major General Ripley, in the form of a Protest, "containing the following Paragraph: — "I wish to give you notice, that the "Court Martial for my case, which you have ordered to convene on the 11th "instant, and your Arrest of me on charges, not of immediate occurrence, "and which admit of reference to your commanding General, are "illegal; and that it will become the subject of an additional accu-"sation against you, if persisted in." — the same being intended to threaten Major General Ripley with an accusation, if he persisted in doing his duty.

"The Court find him guilty of the 5th Charge; and do therefore "sentence him to be reprimanded in General Orders."

Major General Brown approves the decision of the Court, and will proceed to fulfil the sentence.

Major Gardner should have known, that he was bound to separate the rank and authority of an officer in Command, from any consideration of the Private Responsibility of that officer

for his conduct toward another in service; and that the station and dignity of the former, claim his reverence and respect as derived from the Government of his country, whatever may be the consideration which he is disposed to give to the latter, when subjected to the laws of intercourse among Gentlemen. The "Rules and Articles of War" protect the rights of an officer, and provide for his legal redress. Secondly, though Colonel Aspinwall states, that he was charged by Major Gardner, generally "not to commit his honor" yet the Major should have reflected that his authorizing the "proposition (which appears by the testimony not to have been made) was a partial admission of the error he had committed. And, thirdly, he will understand, that though a threat toward a superior, may not be calculated to intimidate him in the performance of his duty, yet it is an act of disrespect to his authority.

The Court martial, of which Colonel McNeil is President, is dissolved. Lieut Colonel Gardner will resume his sword, and will immediately join Major General Brown, and resume the discharge of the duties of Adjutant General of the Division. —

The commanding General conceives it necessary that the proceedings of this trial held in the 2nd Military Department, should be accompanied with a disapproval of the measures resorted to by Major General Ripley, of originating the arrest, and of instituting the Court martial, on this occasion.

If Colonel Gardner was not known as belonging to the General Staff, his station in a Regiment of Infantry which was arranged to a Department commanded by another General officer, should have pointed to the propriety of referring the case, either to that officer, or to the commanding General of the Division.

Where the principal charges adduced by Major General Ripley, have related to events so long elapsed, and the present occasion of the arrest was a personal difference, which appears to have been agitated for several days — the discipline of the Army would not have suffered by his obeying the dictates of delicacy, as the rules of Subordination, in making reference to superior Authority.

By order of Major General Brown

(Signed) S. M. Mackay

Aid de Camp —

true copy

C. K. Gardner

Adjt Genl

Sir, (Copy)

Cant mt. B Fontaine
5th. Feby. 1816

I have prepared a Copy of the proceeding at Smithland relative to the contest for rank between Bradford and Selden, of my argument in support of the decision had then in that Case, of the Letter dated 28th. Jany. addressed to the Brigade Insp. & of the Letter 4th Feby. addressed to you, & have inclosed them in an Open Cover directed to Major Genl Jackson. Being Charged with the Organization of the Regt. I wish the Major Genl. to be further informed as to the impediments thrown in my way by the Comdr. of the Northern Division, & other Officers serving in that quarter, & to satisfy the mind of the Major Genl. as to other matters relating to my Conduct. By allowing of this communication, endorsing it and attaching a Seal to the same, you will Obledge,

Yr very respectful & Obt. Servt.

To
Brig. Genl.
Smith —

(Signed) W. S. Hamilton
Dy. Adt. A.R.

P.S. A note as to proceedings at Smithland is added, which I also request permission to forward —

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Lieut. Col. Hamilton
On the Subject of Rank
5th February 1816.

Copy
To Genl. Smith
5th Feby asking leave to forward some papers relating to organization &c to Major Genl. Jackson —

Feb 6th 1816

To Andrew Jackson Esqr. Major General,
in the Army of the United States

Dear Sir,

It is with no small degree of diffidence, we venture to address you, in behalf of an Association recently formed in the City of Philadelphia, for Benevolent purposes.

Feeling solicitous as a Body, and wishing to perpetuate in the Memory of Posterity, your name, and the essential benefits, which your Judgment, Magnanimity, and indefatigable Services, as an Officer and Soldier, have rendered to the United States of America: We have ventured to Associate as a Society, under the Title, and honorable name, of the "Jackson Beneficial Institution of Pennsylvania"

This Institution, we have the pleasure to inform you, is rapidly increasing in number, composed of Citizens of Respectability; who, sensible of the Gratitude and Respect, due to your memory, Services, and person, have unanimously elected Major General Andrew Jackson an honorary member thereof, and have honored their parchment with the insertion of that worthy name thereon — hoping the liberties thus taken, will meet your entire approbation.

With high Consideration
we have the honor to be,
Dear Sir, (in behalf of said Institution)
Your very Obedient & humble
Servants

Philada. Feb. 6th 1816.

Henry Snyder
George Jones
S. Simpson

4887-Y

Philadelphia,
Benevolent Society

Andrew Jackson Esqr.
Major Genl in the Army
of the United States
Nashville

Ansd. 1824

Dear Genl.   Franklin 9th Feby. 1810

I received by the last Mail a letter from Majr. N. Reid in which he requested me to confer with you upon the subject of the papers of our departed friend — I know not the progress he had made in the work he designed to publish — will you sir please advise me: was he in possession of all the materials for its completion? and if he was, can another hand finish it: and who would you recommend for that purpose?
The old gentleman enquires if nothing else can be done, could they be sold for the benefit of his family? If Dear Genl. from a sense of delicacy you may not publickly lend it your aid, will you please confide to me your thoughts upon the subject.
But for indisposition I intended to see you

Yours Dr. Sir with real friendship
& high esteem
Abram Maury

4890

Franklin T.
Feby 8 1816

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Majr Genl Jackson

Davidson County

Huntsville 8th Feby ~~1815~~ 1816

Dear Sir

I have seen Genl Coffee who is anxious I should accompany him on his route on the western line &C should you think proper to authorise me to raise the number of men necessary & supply them I will attend to it with promptitude

Respectfully
Wm Armstrong

4892

Maj. J. Armstrong

Huntsville

8. Feb. 1816

Rec.d 13th Do

Camp Coffee on Ten River
8th February 1816

Dear Genl.

With much pleasure I have just heard of your arrival at home, and hope that you and Mrs. Jackson has performed the fatigues of a laborious Journey and returned in health —

" I arrived here yesterday, after running a line from
"Camp Wills, with your road to the foot of the mountain
"beyond Browns, and thence north to the River Ten, when
"done I said to Dick Brown & his clan. if they would
"enter into an agreement with me for a line, that I
"would run it, from the mouth of Wills creek to Camp
"Wills, thence to this place so as to include Browns
"settlement on the Cherokee lands, or otherwise I would
"report the line already run as the true line, Brown
"and Thompson is more than willing to make the agt.,
"but are afraid to do it without a council, for which
"purpose they requested a meeting of their Chiefs with
"me here today, some have com[e] forward but not yet
"as many as they wish to do busin[ess]. I am not certain if
"they will meet or agree, yet [I] think they will —
" The other line I have thought aright to run down
"the Ten. River to Caney creek which empties into Ten. about

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any correct opinion as to the extent but presume it will include the mouth of Cahaba, of this you have abetter Idea than I have —

Report here say that you are expected to Visit this Country shortly, a circumstance that would very much gratify me, as I know you would be able to give me much usefull information — "will you be so good as write me "fully on the subject of ~~the lines~~ of this line — "and such other things as you please —

I have sent this by express to return to me "as soon as possible, in the mean time shall be "engaged either in runing aline agreable to an "arrangement to be made with the Cherokees — or in "meandering the Ten. River down, to enable me to "represent it — Be so good as direct me precisely how to act as relates to the guard." —

With the greatest respect and esteem
Jam D. Genl. your Obt. Servt.

Jn. Coffee

Genl. Jno Coffee
Camp Coffee
8. Feb. 1816

Recd. 13th Do

Major Genl.
Andrew Jackson
Nashville

Major Genl.
Andrew Jackson
Hermittage

Express

Genl. Jno. Coffee
Camp Coffee
8. Feb. 1816
Recd. 11th do

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Hermitage near Nashville
February 9th 1816

Sir

A few days since I returned home from the city of washington, and found with regret, that the agent you had sent for your negroes had transfered his power to another who had applied for the negroes, & Colo. Hays & Colo. Butler had not delivered them, on the ground that the person applying was not authorised by you to receive them. I have been long anxious that you would send for them, and I regret that I was not here when the messenger arived, as he should (altho he was not legally authorised by you to receive them) have had them — My official duties will call me shortly to your quarter of the country — and could I without great expense & trouble carry them ~~any way~~ I would take them on to you — but my rout being through the Indian country and part through a wilderness but little explored I will decline it — Mrs Jackson will remain at home and is instructed & will deliver them to your order — I wish you to send & take them away shortly — in your possession they would be valuable to you, as they are they are not so — I am respectfully

yr. mo. ob. servt.

Andrew Jackson

Doctor Holmes

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Be it remembered, that I Thomas G. Holmes do hereby impower & by these presents authorise John Phillips, to call upon Majr. General Andrew Jackson, or his agents in Tenesee for following Negroes to wit Aggy a Negroe woman her two Children Jack & Aimey and a Mustee boy about twelve years old, by name Bill - Ho receipt for them & act in the premises as tho I was present my self given under my hand and Seal at Fort Montgomery M. T. May the 1 - 1816 -

Thomas G. Holmes {Seal}

Signed Sealed & delivd.
In presence of

John Armstrong
Clifford Jones

State of Tennessee }
Davidson County } This 31st day of May 1816
recd. from Andrew Jackson the above named Negroes and bind myself to pay or that Thomas G. Holmes shall pay any charge for provisions & transportation that the quartermaster may make for provisions & transporting said Negroes from Ft. Jackson into the Settlements - should the quartermaster make any charge -

John Phillips

Test.
Jane Caffery

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Mississippi Territory } John Armstrong personally appeard be-
Washington County } fore me Lewis Sewall Esqr. Chief Justice
of Washington County in the Territory aforesaid,
and made oath on the Holy Evangelists, that he saw Thomas G.
Holmes sign & seal the annexed power of attorney to John Phillips, and
that he, this deponent subscribed his name as a witness there-
to, and that he saw Efford Jones sign his name to the
same Instrument; as a witness also.

Sworn to before me this
9th day of May, 1816.

Lewis Sewall Chief Justice (LS)
of Washington County

4897

NASHVILLE
FEB 13.
TENNESSEE

Forwarded 37½

Doctor Holmes

Fort Montgomery
Mobile
M. Territory

Mail

Extract from the Commrs. Resolve of the 9th of Feby. 1816

The Commissioners "In taking as correct a view
" as they are able to do, of the relative claims of the
" neighbouring Nations, which may conflict with
" the lands of the United States acquired from the
" Creeks, and between which from the best evidence
" they can obtain, there never has been any dividing
" line. The Commissioners respectfully submit to the
" consideration of the President the propriety either
" by Convention or otherwise to adjust and fix the
" limits of such claims. It is further their duty
" to add that the ridge fixed by the treaty of
" limits with the Chocktaws the 16th of Novr. 1805
" as the boundary between the Creeks and Chocktaws
" has never been admitted by the Creeks, who
" protested against it, as soon as they were in=
" formed of it, and gave as the western boundary
" of their claim, the river Tombigby, called by
" the Creeks Chocktaw river."

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,, To take this ridge as established by treaty and
,, trace it up northwardly may materially injure the
,, rights of the united States —

(Sign'd) Wm Barnett
Benjamin Hawkins } U.S.
Edmund P. Gaines } Com^s

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Commrs. Resolve
of the
9th Feby. 1816

February. 1816 –
6.
(Extract)
No. 8 –

Head quarters
D. of the South. Nashville
February 9th 1816

Sir

your letter of the 13th of Decbr [illegible] the [illegible] a [illegible] from the [illegible] requesting my interference in the reappointment of your Nephew Lt [illegible] Roberts, Late of the 13th U States Infantry

From the statement of his case in your letter there does appear much severity to have been exercised in his case and may be viewed as [illegible] and still such [illegible] commissioned [illegible] [illegible] that if it cannot be justified may [illegible] grounds of [illegible] and [illegible] the sentence of a court [illegible] from the severity of the highest penalty [illegible], to that of the lowest — I have always thought it very harsh & severe conduct in a superior, to strike from the Rolls an officer without an investigation of his conduct before a court — There are some cases, that this power ought to be exercised, but it is in extreme cases, where the offence is in view of the superior invested with that power, and the conduct highly disreputable & injurious to the service, In the present case so far as men possess honourable feelings, cases may have arisen, where honourable redress must be

4900

called for on the officer submitting quietly to the insult is dam. to unresisting insult and notwithstanding the practice of duelling ought to be discountenanced, still with military men it will & must be resorted to in extreme cases,

The brave honourable soldier fights in all [illegible] [illegible] this motto "death before dishonor," and he will resign life before he will submit to disgrace. Degraded he must be if he receives an insult & quietly submits to it, an officer to a [illegible] [illegible] contemptible he is branded with the epithet coward, & [illegible] of the fact, the officer he has [illegible] is [illegible] to a continuance [illegible]

These [illegible] at one time in referring your letter to the Honble Sec of war, with the [illegible] re- [illegible] the case presented to my mind

I am respectfully
yr mo. ob. serv.

Andrew Jackson
Major Genl Comdg
D. of the South

Mr William W Morris
[illegible] Saratoga County

Copy of a letter to [illegible] 1816

Mr. Wm. W. Morris
9th Feby 1876

To be copied & for-
:warded to the within
address —

Ft Coves Feby 11th 1818

Sir

I am commanded by General Smith to forward the enclosed communication from Lt Col. W. S. Hamilton of the Rifle Regt. to His Excellency Major Genl. A Jackson

I have the honor to be
Sir very respectfully
Yr. M. Ob. H Sert.
W. Lawrence
A. Adj. B. Insp.

Col. R. Butler
Adjt. Genl. D. South

4904 — 5

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

St Louis Feby 11th 1816

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge your favour of the 23d Ulto for which I beg you will accept assurances of my gratitude.

I would have visited Tennessee during the present winter but my presence was necessary in providing a supply of provisions for the out-Posts, until the season had so far elapsed that I could not have gone to Knoxville and returned in time to superintend the movements contemplated in the Spring

Major Morgan of the Rifle Regt is at Vincennes or its vicinity with two Companies if he receives orders to join during the present month he will arrive in time to ascend the River with Lieut. Col. Hamilton - I have given orders to have the Boats in a complete state of readiness for the transportation of his men and Baggage under the impression that your

4906

will order him to this place so soon as the weather moderates sufficiently to enable him to march direct across the country. Lieut. Col. Chambers can join with less fatigue and in a shorter time by the way of the Fox and Ouisconsin Rivers than any other route.

Unless you direct otherwise the following will be the disposition of the troops of this District until all apprehension of Indian hostilities cease Viz two companies of Infantry and the Artillery company in the vicinity of this place one company of Infantry at each of the Posts say Forts Clark Demoine & Osage five companies the head quarters of the 8th Infy on an Island at the mouth of Rock River the riflemen agreeable to your order at Prairie De Chien. The Post at Rock River will overlook the principal Sauk Town and prevent any attempt on their part to interrupt the communication with Prairie De Chien. The Post of Demoine is at the foot of the first rapids and will be a great security to the supplies for the Posts above.

It is desirable that the company of Artillery should be completed by enlistment

49

or otherwise so soon as practicable. this being accomplished it would enable me to detach a Subaltern and fifteen men to each of the Posts of Prarie de Chien and rock river which would leave a sufficient number of the Company at the Depo, to acquire that knowledge of their profession essential to the service and the respectability of the corps

I must again complain of the great want of Officers in the Medical Dept. Doctor Cooke who has been assigned to Fort Osage has not yet made his appearance or reported from Doctor Thomas I have heard nothing. the [illegible]organization has so completely destroyed [illegible] [illegible]like discipline & Subordination that [illegible] energetic measures are taken the Army will become little better than a

It would afford me great pleasure to see you in this District I will have a boat at all times ready to convey you to the different points that you may deem worthy of examination.

I have the honor to be
Sir your most obd
H. Servant
T A Smith
Brigr Genl
U. S. A

Major Genl. Jackson

4907

From Genl.

Thos. A. Smith

11th Feby 1816

Belle Fontaine
Missouri
[illegible]

37½

His Excellency

Majr. Genl. A. Jackson

Comdg. S. D. U. S. Army

Nashville Tennessee

Charleston 12th Feby 1816

Major General A Jackson

Sir

Having executed the services required by the general order of the 17th May last so far as relates to the organisation of the artillery at Charleston I should esteem it a great favour if you would permit me to return to my former com=mand at Norfolk - I am very much attached to that place as it is the residence of my family and friends & had I anticipated a removal from it I should have earnestly implored of you an extension of the benefits of the order of the 17th to me, or at least of that part of it which requires that the local habits of the troops should be consulted with a view to their dis=position - When that order appeared I wrote to General Gaines requesting permission of him to effect an exchange of posts with Lt Col McRea to which I received no answer untile after my arrival at Charleston - This permission I am however bound to say would have been unavailing as a voluntary exchange was refused on the part of Col McRea previous to my leaving Norfolk, he having arrived there before my departure - Col McRea also stated explicitly that he cherished no preference for Norfolk over Charleston & that if he had been ordered to Charleston in the first instance it would have been most agreeable to him - Under these circumstances I declined at the time all further application for a removal tho' so highly desirable to me in every point of view, untile the appearance of the last general order issued by Major General Gaines, dividing his command into districts and assigning to the district of Charleston & its dependencies Col King and to Norfolk and its dependencies Lt Col McRea - The interpretation put by me on the general order of the 17 May was one fairly to be inferred from its terms, to wit that there should be one post at Charleston and one in the vicinity of Charleston - This being the language of that order. The harbour of Charleston has always been an artillery post and its defences admit of occupation by no other troops advantageously but artillery - Upon the publication of the orders of General Gaines Fort Moultrie was occupied by the infantry and my command instead of being that of the harbour of Charleston is reduced to the command of Fort Johnson - The order of General Gaines not only curtails my command to limits incompatible with the terms and spirit of the General order of the 17th May but exhibits the anomaly of a junior officer prefer'd to commands of higher dignity than those intrusted to a senior - Lt Col McRea an officer junior to myself is at this time designated to the com=

4908

of a district whilst I the senior officer of artillery in your division am intrusted with a subordinate command - Feeling as I do in this subject I should prove recreant to the duty I owe my rank not to intreat you that I might be assigned to the command of the district held by Lt col McRea & he assigned to the command of "Fort Johnson" -

I have written two letters on this subject to Major General Gaines and after allowing a considerable time to elapse without receiving an answer I have deemed it proper to address you. I must believe that any letters never reached Major General Gaines - Your early attention to the object of this letter will be acknowledged by

Yr obed.t Servt

Wm Lindsay Lt Col corps art.

4404

From Lt. Col. Wm Lindsay.
corps of Artillery.
12 Feby 1816
Answered
27 March

Public Service
37 1/2

Major General A. Jackson
Com. S. division of South
Nashville
Tennessee

Feb 12th 1816

1

Minutes of the proceedings of a General Court Martial, held at Fort Moultrie, in the Harbor of Charleston S. C., by virtue of the following orders:

General Orders.

Head Quarters, Eastern Section,
Division of the South
Fort Hawkins (Geo.)
Feby 12th 1816

A General Court Martial to consist of seven members of which Colonel William King of the 4th Infantry is appointed President, will convene at the Harbor of Charleston on the 20th day of the present month, or as soon there=after as practicable, for the trial of such prison=ers as may be brought before it. Col. King will designate the members and two supernu=meraries, together with a fit person as Judge Advocate to attend the Court.

(Signed)
By order of Majr. Genl. Gaines
J. Robinson Captn. 7th Inf
Actg Brigade Major.

4910

Sullivans Island
Harbor of Charleston
24th. Feby 1816

Orders

The General Court Martial appointed to assemble at this post by the General order of the 12th. Inst will convene at Fort Moultrie on Tuesday next the 27th. Inst at 10 O'Clock A.M.

The following officers are detailed as members of the Court:

Major Bird U.S.A.	Capt. Cummings 4th. Inf
Capt. Book 4th. Inf	Lieut Brown Corps Arty
Lieut J. Erving Arty	Lieut Neilson 4th. Inf

Lieut E. Sharpe of the Artillerists and Lieut Dade 4th. Inf will attend as supernumeraries.

Lieut J. M. Glassell will act as Judge Advocate.

By order
J.M. Glassell
Dist. Adjt.

Fort Moultrie
27th. Feby 1816

The Court met pursuant to the above orders

Present

All of the detail

The Court being duly sworn in the presence of the prisoner, proceeded to the trial of Capt. S. Donoho of the Corps of Arty who being previously asked if he had any objections to any of the members named, & replying in the negative, was arraigned on the following Charges preferred against him by Lt Col. Lindsay of the Corps of Arty

4911

Charge 1st
Charge 2 } to be inserted in this place
Charge 3th
~~Charge~~ Charge 4th } Pleaded Not Guilty

on the part of the prosecution

Lieut Col. Lindsay being sworn states that the police of the Garrison of Fort Pleason was in bad order, and that in ~~was necessary to build~~ order obviate this, it became necessary to effect some repairs, more par=ticularly to repair a bridge ~~built~~ to a necessary built on the outside of the Garrison, which had been so completely destroyed that no access could be obtained to it by the soldiers of the Garrison. Having no other means to effect this than such materials that he could find in or about the Garrison, he had some days previously ordered the Officer of the day to superintend & direct a fatigue party to collect the materials and prosecute the work, each officer of the day for three or four days previous to the [illegible] Jan had gone on with the work which was not yet accomplished; & that he supposed it would take ten days more for that purpose. On the 6th Jan. Capt Donoho was detailed as Officer of the day. Soon after the relief of the Guard he called upon Capt. Donoho & asked what his hands were about (meaning thereby the fatigue party ~~under his command~~) and ~~other~~ any usual details under the command of the Off. of the day) he replied

proceeded
previous
ned, &
Charges"

4911

that the police were cleaning the Garrison — he then asked him if he (Capt. Donoho) was prosecuting the fatigue party for constructing the bridge from the parapet to the Necessary. — he answered No. he then asked him what was the reason for that, & in the same breath asked Lieut. Sharpe if he had not prosecuted the same fatigue yesterday, to which Lieut. Sharpe replied in the affirmative; I then asked Capt. Donoho what was the reason he was not conducting that fatigue, — he answered "Sir I am not your Quarter Master" I then Order'd him to go on with the fatigue he said give me the order in Writing. — I then asked him if he would obey a Verbal Order, he replied it depends upon what sort of an Order it is, I then again ordered him to go on with that duty, which he refused & I ordered him under arrest.

The Witness further stated, that ~~in regard to the~~ this conversation took place in presence of Lieut. Sharpe, Lowe, & Rutledge of the Corps of Arty. & that they were all liable, upon the refusal of Capt. Donoho, to be ordered to do the same duty.

The Witness also ~~further~~ stated that having never seen the duty enjoined on Capt. Donoho as officer of the day refused by any Officer of the day, during his service that he could construe its mode & its language into nothing ~~then~~ but contempt of the Authority of his superior Officer.

The Witness further stated that Capt. Donoho ~~was Capt. Donoho~~ was the senior officer in the Garrison except

2 himself, and the only Capt. in the Garrison.

Question, by the Accused. Did you order Lieut. Sharpe to extend the order to Capt. Douglas at the time he relieved him—

Answer— ~~I am not certain that I did, but~~ I do not recollect communicating it ~~to~~ ~~particularly to Lieut. Sharpe himself, having~~ ~~always considered it the routine of duty for the Officer of the day to communicate to the relieving Officer any unfinished operative work he had been ordered to effect, and that in a conversation some days previous to the 6th of January it was~~

Q. by the Accused, Are you certain that you gave the order or merely alluded to it as having been extended by Lieut Sharpe.

Answer— I am.

Q. by the Accused, How many times did you repeat the order, and what were the words used by you on that occasion—

Answer, I repeated it twice, and the words were, "I order you"

Qu. by the Accused— Did not I say that I had received no orders, when asked why I did not prosecute the work.

Answer— Not that I recollect, ~~his reply was~~ ~~"sir I am not your Quarter master"~~

4912

Q. by the Accused — What was the manner [illegible] in which you addrefs'd me. — Were you or not irritated at the time and immediately previous

Answer — I do not know what was my manner in addrefsing you, & I do not recollect being irritated at the time or imme=diately previous.

Q. by the Accused — How long a time elapsed from the commencement of the Conversation to the Arrest,

Answer — From two to five Minutes;

Major Bird of the U. S. Army being sworn as an evidence on the part of the prosecution, stated

I hapened to be in the Garrison at Fort Johnson on the 6th Jan. and observed a group of Officers standing at the south end of the Garrison, I approached them & discovered it to be Lt. Col. Lindsay, Capt. Donoho, Lieut. Sharpe, Lieut. Lowe & Lieut Rutledge, the first thing I heard was Capt. Donoho say "sir I am not your Quarter Master" addressing himself [illegible] I suppose to Lt. Col. Lindsay. Lt. Col. Lindsay then observed — "I order you to attend to the police duty commenced by the Officer of the day," Capt. Donoho observed, "give me a written order and I will attend to it" Col. Lindsay observed, "will you not obey a verbal order" Capt. Donoho's reply was "It depends upon what it is" — Lt. Col. Lindsay then observed, "I order you to attend to that duty" which Capt. Donoho refused, by saying he did not conceive it

his duty, Col. Lindsay then said "Sir you will consider yourself under arrest,"

Q. by ~~the prosecutor~~ J. A.
Did ~~there~~ appear to be any contempt in in the manner in which Capt. Donoho said "Sir I am not your Q. Master"

Answer — His manner appear'd to be that of a man confident in ~~his duty~~ the correctness of his conduct.

Q. by the prosecutor. ~~Do you remember Capt. Donoho's obser-vation that he had received no orders to attend to that fatigue~~

Q. by the accused — Is, or, is not the Qur. Master in the habit of performing similar duties ~~to~~ that required of me, and was there not a Q. M. in the Garrison of Ft. Johnson at the time

Answer I have known Quarter Mrs. to attend to that duty. & I have reason to believe that ~~Lieut Dearing~~ there was a Q. Mr. in the Garrison at the time.

Q

Q. by the Accused — Is it usual to assign the Off. of the day a duty out of the Garrison.

Answer — No.

Q. by the ~~prosecutor~~ Court, Was the work to be completed, situated within the Garrison Chain ~~the~~ of Centinels

Answer It was not within the Chain of Centinels, by forty or fifty feet but connected with the Garrison.

4913

~~Lieut~~ Sharpe ~~of the Corps of duty being sworn~~
stated.

~~It was~~ on the 6th Jan. Lt. Col. Lindsay as I was passing by called me to him, by whom Capt. ~~[illegible]~~ Capt. Donoho was standing and asked me if the fatigue party had been engaged in building the bridge to the necessary the day previous: I told him it had and that I had no orders to deliver ~~deliver~~ it to the Officer of the day who relieved me, Lt. Col. Lindsay then ~~turned round~~ faced Capt. Donoho who observed, I am not Q. Mr. you have a Q. M. in the Garrison, and it is not usual for the Off. of the day to attend to such duties — Lt. Col. then said Q. Mr. or no Q. Mr. this work must be done — Capt. Donoho then ~~asked~~ "if I am to do the duties of Q. Mr. will you give me a written Order" Lt. Col. Lindsay then observed "do you refuse to obey a verbal order" repeating that question twice — Capt. Donoho then answered "it depended upon the nature of it" Lt. Col. Lindsay then observed "Sir you will consider yourself under arrest"

Q. by the J.A. Did not Lt. Col. Lindsay, after Capt. Donoho had said it depended upon the nature of the duty whether he would obey a verbal order, give him the order to attend to the duty above stated

Answer — He did not within my hearing

Q. by the ~~prosecutor~~ ~~Was~~ it not possible that such an order might have been given, and the answer thereto received without your hearing it.

Answer — It ~~was possible~~ might have been possible, but it

3 must have been in a different tone of voice.

Q. by the prosecutor, ~~How long~~ What conversation between Capt. Donoho & myself preceded my facing to him, and his answering "I am not your Dr. Master.

Answer — I did not hear any thing that I understood

Q. by the Court. How near were you to Col. Lindsay when the conversation took place between Lt. Col. Lindsay and Capt. Donoho.

Answer — At the commencement of it I was nearly touching Lt. Col. Lindsay; at the time that Col. Lindsay asked Capt. Donoho if he would obey a verbal order, I was about 8 or 10 feet from him.

~~Q. by the Court, You say that it was possible that Col. Lindsay might have given the order in so low a voice that you did not hear it.~~

Q. by the Court — Did you hear Capt. Donoho refuse to obey an order.

Answer No.

Q. by the prosecutor — What Officers of ~~the Division~~ of my Command were present during the above conversation.

Answer — Capt. Donoho, Lieut. Rutledge & myself

Ques. by the Accused — Was there any thing contemptuous on the part of the accused towards ~~you~~ Lt. Col. Lindsay in your presence

Answer — Not in my opinion

4914

Lieut. Lowe of the Art'y being sworn as an Evidence

stated — On or about the 8th Jan Johnson was passing by Lt Col. Lindsay & Capt. Donoho, I commenced my conversation with Major Bird who was present the first expression I heard made use of between Col. Lindsay & Capt. Donoho — Capt. Donoho observed he wished to have a written order to superintend the repairs of the bridge, Col. Lindsay then asked him whether he would obey a verbal order from him, Capt. D. observed it would depend upon the nature of the order — Lt. Col. Lindsay then arrested Capt. Donoho, & had him relieved by Lt. Rutledge as Officer of the day.

Q. by the prosecutor. Did you hear Lt. Col. Lindsay order Capt. Donoho to superintend the fatigue & police party.

Answer I did not.

Q: by prosecutor — the accused answer'd the question of Lt. Col. Lindsay, "if he would obey a verbal order from him" was it not probable or possible that an Order might have been given him (Capt. Donoho,) & the answer thereto received without your hearing it.

Answer There might have been an order given, but I do believe it scarcely possible, it could have been given without my hearing it as I was close by.

4915

Lieut. Rutledge of the Corps of Art^y being sworn stated.

On the Morning of the 6th Jan. I was standing with Lt. Col. Lindsay on the parade in Fort Johnson, Capt. Donoho came where we were standing, and enquired whether Col. Lindsay had sent for him. Col. L. observed that he had; Col. L. then enquired of Capt. Donoho whether he had received any Orders from the Officer of the day who preceded him; Capt. Donoho observed that he had not; then Capt. D. observed to Col. Lindsay that he was of opinion that it was the duty of the quarter Master to attend to any repairs that the Col. might think necessary to be made in the Garrison and that he thought that the Colonel had better issue an Order to that effect, so that each Officer might know the duties, that the Colonel desired the Offr. of the day to attend to; the Colonel then, apparently angered asked Capt. Donoho whether he would refuse to obey a verbal order Capt. Donoho observed that it depended upon the nature of the order, the Colonel then ordered the Capt. under arrest.

Q. by the ~~Prisoner~~ Advocate - After Capt. Donoho had answered that it depended upon the nature of the order, & previous to his arrest; did you hear Col. Lindsay give Capt. Donoho any order.

Answer - He did not

4915

Q. by the Court. Did you hear Capt. Donoho say to Col. Lindsay that he was not his Qr. Master.

Answer I cannot answer that question with certainty but I believe I heard Capt. D. say to Col. Lindsay that there was a Qr. M. in the Garrison

Q. by the Court. Did you at any time during ~~the~~ this conversation hear Lt. Col. Lindsay give an order to Capt. Donoho to ~~attend~~ go on with the fatigue in question, and what was the Captain's reply.

Answer – there was no order given.

Q. by the Court. Was it not possible that Lt. Col. Lindsay could have given such an order and you not have heard it

Answer. If Col. Lindsay had to have spoken with his usual tone, it was impossible.

Q. by the accused – Was there any thing contemptuous on the part of the accused towards Lt. Colonel Lindsay, in your presence

Answer I think not.

The Court adjourned to meet ~~[illegible]~~ o'Clock A.M. on Monday the 4th. Inst.

The whole of the testimony having been heard the accused requested the Court to indulge him in sufficient time to prepare for his defence.

The Court therefore adjourned to meet at 10 O'Clock A.M. on Monday the 4th March—

Fort Moultrie
March 4th. 1816

The Court Met pursuant to adjournment.

Present

Col. Wm King President

Majr. Bird W.S.A. — Capt. Cummings 4th Inf
Capt. Hook 4th Inf — Lieut Brown Arty
Lt. J. Ewing Arty — Lieut Neilson 4th Inf

Lieut Sharpe Arty }
Lt. Dade 4th Inf } Supernumeraries

Lieut J. M. Glassell
Actg judge Advocate—

The whole of the proceedings being read, the following letter from Lt Col. Lindsay the prosecutor, to ~~Col King~~ the ~~President of the~~ was read by the judge Advocate

The question being then, whether ~~such~~ Evidence was admissible, the Court was cleared, and upon as the accused on being questioned, had made no objection, they decided that the further Evidence should be heard.

~~Lieut Sharpe, of the Corps of Artillery (a Supernumerary Member) and a previous Witness being called on the following questions were~~

Lieut Lowe of the Corps of Artillery (a ~~former~~ Witness being again called before the Court ~~the prosecutor~~ he was questioned ~~him~~ as follows

Question by the prosecutor. Was there ever any conversation between yourself and the accused prior to the 6th January 1836 about the propriety of the order given to the Officer of the Day to construct the bridge in question; or, about the propriety of resisting the order.

Answer. I do not recollect that there was.

Question by the ~~judge advocate~~, Were there any conversations between yourself and the other officers of the Garrison on that subject, and were they not frequent and warm,

Answer - I recollect that there was something said on that subject but do not recollect that ~~they~~ was discussed with any warmth, the amount of what I heard respecting it was that such duty was not for the Off. of the day to attend to.

Q. by the prosecutor. Cont. ~~[illegible]~~ Capt Donoho present at any of those conversations at which the above subject was discussed

Ans. Not that I recollect.

Q. by the accused Did you ever see me do, or hear me say, any thing, that evinced a disobedient spirit.

Answer, I did not.

~~Q.~~ Lieut Rutledge of the Corps of ~~Artly~~ [illegible] being called on the following questions were asked him.

Q. by the prosecutor. Was there ever any conversation between yourself and the accused, prior to the 6th Jan. 1814 about the propriety of the order given to the officer of the day to construct the bridge in question; or, about the propriety of resisting the order?

Answer. I do not recollect of any.

Q. by the prosecutor. Were there any conversations between yourself and the other officers of the Garrison, on that subject; & were they not frequent & warm?

Answer There were conversations of that sort, the officers Generally believed that the duty, mentioned, was the duty of the Q. Mr. which was the ~~tendency~~ general tendency of their conversations; - the ~~conversation~~ subject was frequently discussed, with warmth.

Q. by the prosecutor. Was Capt. Donoho present at any of those conversations?

Answer. I cannot answer that question with certainty.

917

Q. by the Court. Was there ever any determina=
=tion formed on the part of the Officers to
resist the performance of the duty in question?

Answer. I believe not.

Q. by the Court. have you no reason to believe so.

Answer. I have no reasons to believe so, because
if there had to have been any determination
of that kind, it would probably have been carried
into effect.

~~Q. by the Court. What reason have you~~

Q. by the Accused, Did you ever see me do,
or hear me say, any thing that evinced a
disobedient spirit.

Answer. I never did.

Q. by the Accused. Was Lt. Col. Lindsay in a
rage previous to his speaking to me on
the 6th Jan.—

Answer — He was very angry. Col. Lindsay & myself
were speaking about his boat, which I had
borrowed from him. the day previous to
go to town in, I had detained it much
longer than he had anticipated, — Col
Lindsay reprimanded me in very severe language
about the detention of the boat, and concluded
with this observation as Capt. Donaho stepped
up, before the [illegible] who were then on
the parade ground that he would be [illegible] if he would
ever lend his boat to another Officer; this imme=
=diately preceded the conversation which led to

5 Capt. Donoho's Arrest.

Major Bush, U.S.A. a Member of the Court, & a former Witness, being Called on. stated.

Immediately subsequent to the arrest of Capt. D.— Lt. Rutledge & myself walked down the parade of Fort Johnson, Mr. R. stopp'd short & turned round, & spoke as tho from the impulse of the moment, & said. "Major what am I to do! — I am placed in the same predicament with of Capt. Donoho, I come on as officer of the day" I told him if he received an order he had better obey it as one case was enough to try the principle, as he was a young officer he had better avoid unnecessary difficulties, and

Question by the prosecutor. Were you not under the impression, from the manner in which the question was asked "what am I to do" was asked, that it was the honest scruple of a young & undisciplined officer, that he would be dishonored by doing a duty refused by a superior!

Answer. ~~I believe that he had some~~

The whole Evidence having been heard & the accused being asked if he was ready to proceed, made the defence annexed to these proceedings.

The Court being then cleared, and the whole of the proceedings read over to the Court by the Judge Advocate: and after deliberating on the testimony adduced, they find the Accused Capt. Saunders Donoho of the Corps of Artillery

The Evidence being closed, & the prisoner asked if he was ready to proceed, made the defence (C) annexed to these proceedings.

4918.

The Court being cleared, the whole of the proceedings were read over by the Judge Advocate.

The Court then proceeded, after the most mature deliberation on the testimony adduced, to make the following decision on the Charges & Specifications exhibited against the prisoner Capt. Saunders Donohue of the Corps of Artillery Viz:

Of the first & Second charges & their respective specifications the Court find the prisoner Guilty.

Of the specification to the 3d Charge the Court find the prisoner Guilty leaving out the word "Mutinously"; and Guilty of so much of the 3d Charge as goes to accuse him with "Conduct tending to excite Mutiny" but not Guilty of "Mutinous behavior."

Of the fourth Charge the Court find the prisoner Guilty, and Guilty of the specification thereto, leaving out the word "contemptuously".

The regular hour of adjournment having arrived, and one of the members requesting further time for deliberating on the sentence to be pronounced; the Court adjourned to meet at 10 O'Clock tomorrow morning.

Fort Moultrie
5th March 1816

The Court met pursuant to Adjournment.

Present

Col. King President

Capt. Hook 4th Infy } Members { Capt. Cummings 4th Inf
Lieut Neilson 4th Inf

Do.

Lieut Dade 4th Infy } Supernumeraries

Lieut J. M. Glassell
Actg Judge Advocate

4919

Several of the members being absent, by reason of the stormy weather rendering it impracticable to cross the Harbor:

The Court adjourned to meet at 10 O'Clock tommorrow morning.

Fort Moultrie
6th March 1816

The Court met pursuant to Adjournment.

Present.

Col. William King President

Major Bird U.S.A.	}	Members	}	Capt. Cummings 4th Infy
Capt. Hook. 4th Infy	}		}	Lieut Brown Artillery
Lt. J. Erving Arty	}		}	Lieut Neilson 4th Infy

Lieut Sharpe Arty } supernumeraries
Lieut Dade 4th Infy }

Lieut J. M. Glassell
Actg Judge Advocate

~~The Court then proceeded to pass the following sentence~~

The Court being cleared, the proceedings of Monday the 4th. Inst were read over by the Judge Advocate; they then proceeded to pass the following Sentence on ~~the Prisoner~~

Sentence

That Capt. I. Donoho of the Corps of Artillery be ~~suspended~~ suspended from all Rank, Pay, & Emoluments for the space of twelve Callender months" to commence from the date of the promulgation of this sentence.

4919

Adjutant Generals Office Nashville
February 12th. 1816.

Head Quarters Division
of the South

Sir.

The Maj: General has received your letter of date 1 Decr. last since his arrival -

I am instructed to say that you will not hesitate to remove the Depot for that frontier now at Belle Fontaine to any safe and convenient Harbor you may think advisable. also (if not already done) make requisitions on the Contractor for an ample supply of Provisions -

I have the honor to be Sir.
Your friend & Humble Svt.

Robt. Butler
Adj. General

Brig. Genl. Thos. A. Smith.
Comm'g. &c. &c.
St. Louis

4920

New Glasgow Academy Feb. 10th 1818.

Dear Sir.

I did myself the honor of addressing to you a few posts ago, a concise letter, expressive of my desire, to be near your person, to participate in the future events of your life, & to be permitted to conclude the record of the past, as commenced by the late worthy Major Reid. This desire sprang from an admiration of the splendor of your military achievements, & a knowledge derived from my friend the present Lieut. Governor of this state, of your private virtues. I have since seen from the public prints, that a cloud is

2316

likely to overspread our political horizon, & to bring us again in collision with G. Britain. My solicitude for these objects is therefore doubly augmented. I receiv'd the benefit of a liberal education at the first Seminaries in Scotland & until the commencement of the late rupture with that power, my life has been dedicated to the laborious profession of the law. I then took up armour, & acted a subordinate part in the turbid scenes which ensued. If the war had have continued, I was promis'd by those in power, the principal object I have now in view. On its termination, I was invited to take charge of the literary concerns of this Seminary. I am sick of a life of such sloth, & inactivity. My friends think me brave, & know me, to be honorable. If such a person, would be useful to you, I pledge to you, most sacredly the utmost fidelity, & the most unremitting

exertions in any duties which may be assigned to me. With the homage of my respect to your amiable Mrs Jackson.

I have the honor to be with high consideration

y. m: o: s.

Jas Monroe

Jas Monroe
10th Feby
1816

2317

New Glasgow Va
Feby 11

37½

Major General Jackson
near Nashville
Tennessee

Chickasaws, Feby 12th 1816

Dear General

After Congratulating you, on your Safe Return to Tennessee, (& to a People who Justly Appretiates your Services,) I hope Sir you will not Deem me Impertinent, in troubling you with a Sketch of the affairs of this Agency, for the last twelve Months, — When Judge Cocke came on to take Possession of this Agency, the Chickasaws and myself, had Previously marched, to Join the army of the U. S. at Fort Montgomery, while there I Recd. a letter from a friend of mine in Congress, (Mr. King from North Carolina) Informing me, of the appointment of Mr. Cocke, the Indians were displeased at the appointment, and wondered, that an agent should be sent them, whom they white people would not have for a Judge

The first Business he done was removing off, Intruders from the Indianlands, In this sir he was guilty of Partiality to an extreme, by suffering Eight or ten, families of his wife's Relations, to remain on the land, where they are to this day, at the same time distressing other families to the utmost, in the Inclement month of January, —— As to his furnishing provisions for the Tennessee troops, and selling of the same to Boatsmen, I believe I can have it proven, some time in the months of May or June last, a Kentucky Soldier, who had been to New Orleans and left behind the Troops sick, was on his way

4921

home through this Nation; an Indian Claimed the Horse the Soldier was Riding, Comes on to the agent, who with=out any proof whatever, but on the bare assertion of of the Indian; dismounts the poor fellow, and gives the Horse to the Indian; leaves the poor man on foot to Travel home, a Journey of some Hundreds of miles, a few days after the Real horse, belonging to the Indian (who had for some time been Secreted in a Cane Brake) Comes home, the Indian then returns the Kentuckians horse to the agent, where he is at present; —— The United States allows this station a weaver, to weave for, & to Instruct the Indians in that art, this man Mr Cocke keeps writing for him, and doing other Business, which is presumable an agent ought to be adequate to himself, the Conseq=uence is, sir the Indians are neglected, as I can assure you, there has not been one yard of Cloth wove nor a single Indian Instructed, since Mr Cocke came to this Agency, at the same time the weaver Recei=ving Four Hundred Dollars a year, —— Mr Cocke some time ago got furniture made to a Considerable amount, for which he paid the work man for, in a Draft on the war Department but made the work=man receipt for this, as wheels & Looms, furnished the Indians; I am informed the Chiefs have wrote to the Secy at war for Permission to go forward to visit the President, the ensuing Spring to make Known their grievance in person, and to use their endeavors to Remove their agent, he was on his first Coming to this nation unpopular which appears to be the longer the worse, he has quarreled with

the Chiefs and there is not an Indian likes him, neither
does he Support the Dignity of the United States in the
manner which it ought to be Supported, and were
it possible Sir that any man could hurt your popularity
or Standing, I know of no man, that would attempt it
unless William Cocke, for you may rely he is no friend
of yours, as he is continually talking when in Company
with Travellers, how he saved your Army on the 24th
of January 1814 at Anatachopka, his directing the
charge, you returning him thanks, when that Battle
was over &c with a heap of such stuff, his once
challenging you, your backing & making Acknowleg
=ements!!! This Sir I am informed is his common con
=versation with Travellers, I have not heard him
myself, but were it worth notice I could have
well attested in this nation —

Dear Sir Should the Chiefs be
Permitted to go, to the City of Washington, would thank
you, to procure me the appointment, of conducting them
forward, this Sir would be of the utmost consequence
to me, as I have Business of Importance in Baltimore,
but am really unable at present to go forward,

If with Propriety, would thank you
to inform me, if there is a Probability of my geting
any part of my account agt. the United States, and
through what Channel I must apply —

I Remain with due Respect
your well wisher &c

Majr. Genl.
A. Jackson }

Wigton King

4922

chickasaw agency
23rd Feby

25 ½

Major Genl. Andrew Jackson,
Nashville
Ten

from Thigton King

February 12th 1810

To be returned without reference to the Sec of War untill [illegible] the agency & have an interview with Col. Meeke

A. J.

Nashville February 13th. 1816

Dr. Genl

yours of the 8th. instant was handed me yesterday by express, and I have detained him untill to day for the Eastern mail, that any letters from the Depart=ment of war may be sent you. It is with much pleasure I receive the information that you have thus far progressed with the line, and that you may finish it in the shortest possible time. you have given ~~[illegible]~~ you authority to raise by ~~[illegible]~~ Twenty five men to meet ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ Major Genl ~~[illegible]~~ you will [illegible] the whole ~~[illegible]~~ I have wrote Colbert stating to him the information I have recd ~~informing~~ and ~~[illegible]~~ to him emphatically, "if any opposition to running the line, any insult to you or those with you, or any depredations committed, his Nation will be held responsible, and immediate punish=ment will be inflicted upon them — the U. States wants ~~[illegible]~~ no land but what ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] obtained by the cession from the creeks, this the are entitled to & will have, if any encroachments are made upon them, by producing proof of their having a substantial claim, the President will afford them ~~[illegible]~~ redress." inform them that you are running the line, from the best information you can obtain from the creek & cherokee chiefs, and will progress with it ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ I regret you have no other commissioner with you —

[illegible] this [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and then

But the line must be run, and that agreably to the best information you can obtain—and I hesitate not in saying that you have run the line as favourably to the cherokees, as any information I possess would authorise—~~that~~ Colo. Brown having acted so Brilliant a part with us in the late war, ~~that~~ I have no doubt the government will approve your conduct, in making the offer to include him and his claim, provided it puts down all complaints, & disputes, as it respects our boundary with the ~~cherokees~~—you say you will run down the Tennessee to Caney creek which empties itself into the river T. fifteen miles below the Shoals, x this is the creek first below Cold water, as I suppose if so I have no doubt but your information is correct ~~that states the western boundary of the creek claim~~ the Creeks had a strong village on Cold water from which there was parties sent forth & harrassed this country very much on its first settlement, & continued to do so untill it ~~which~~ was destroyed by a campaign from this quarter, about the year Seventeen hundred & Eighty six or early in 87. The part of this band that made there escape, ~~that~~ with others formed a settlement on the black warrior and continued there depredations on our country, untill they were destroyed by you, in the fall 1814—any claim set up by the chickesaws or choctaws to that section

of country must be unfounded the chekesaws, at that
time set up no claim, they professed friendship
to the whites, and all the murders, & horse stealing
committed upon our citizens, were charged to
these marauding creeks, who lived on the black
warrior, always acknowledged & called creek
Territory untill after you destroyed them
every person acquainted with the disposition of
an Indian knows they will claim every
thing and any thing — you will therefore pro-
ceed on the best information you have and can
obtain from the chiefs of the Cherokee & Creeks, and
any other source which you can rely on as possibly and
and furnish the line or lands, to the Government, of [illegible] where you acted
make report to the Government upon
with the information [illegible] it will be well
before doing this, that the other commissioners, proceed
before the chiefs of the tribe & [illegible]
& information upon which you [illegible] & sign
and obtain there approbation & sig-
nature thereto. —

I shall set out for the southwestern section only
in a few days, I want the orders
of my Division upon my
of an Engineer, & will fall in with you [illegible] the
Genl Gaines must be undisposed or the
other commissioner unable to attend or they
would have joined you before this — the delay
that has taken place in the running of the
line is shamefull, and you will I hope —
promptly execute

the duty assigned you - write the commissioners from time to time, urge them to join you and call upon them for there opposition and advice on the subject of the proposed line - and if they disapprove of the line as proposed to be run by you, call upon them for a frank avowal of the same with the reasons for disagreement -

The mail is in, and no dispatches for you

Inclosed you will receive the order, to call on Mr John McArmstrong to raise Twenty five Volunteer mounted gunmen for one month and to furnish them at the contract price,

My letter of the 3rd Instant must have reached you before this, in which was given my ideas of the ~~limited~~ powers of the commissioners ~~[illegible]~~ here expressed but the treaty & the best information that can be obtained of the creek boundary at the time the cession was made must govern you in running the line. There has been a great fatallity in this place. The epidemic still exists - & some dangerously ill - all your friends are well -

I am respectfully
yr mo. ob. servt

Andrew Jackson

Genl John Coffee -

To Genl. Coffee 1816
13th Sepr

Nashville 13th Feby 1816

Major George Colbert

Friend & Brother

I have recd. a letter from Genl. Jno Coffee who is now running the line agreeably to the treaty with the Creek Indians, he has extended it to the Tennessee between the US. & the Cherokees & is about to proceed with it to the Chickasaw and Choctaw lines: He informs me that your people has threatened to stop him from running the line: He is ordered to proceed & you will notify your people that the line will be run, & if they attempt to oppose it or ~~interrupt~~ Genl. Coffee or his guard, your people will bring down immediate punishment upon them: You further the President of the U States wants no land but what belonged to the Creek nation; Genl. Coffee is running the line agreeably to what they claim, & the Cherokee chiefs tells him the Creeks were entitled to, and if he runs upon ground the Chickasaws are entitled to upon producing good evidence of their claim, it will be given up to their nation. But you will remember that Cold water was occupied by the Creeks;- from that point the Creek warriors committed every kind of rapine & murder on our women & children, untill we destroyed & drove them from there. Those that escaped collected on the Black warrior & there continued to murder our Citizens & steal our property untill Genl. Coffee drove them from there & burnt there houses: The Chickasaws therefore cannot claim Cold water that was so long possessed by our enemies the Creeks & to which they never put up claim untill long after the Creeks were driven from there; I do not know that they now claim it but if they do they must be prepared to shew their right & to account why they suffered our enemies to occupy their ground whilst they were killing our Citizens & stealing our property: I have to repeat, the line will be run by Genl. Coffee & if yr. people attempt to interrupt him or you will bring destruction on yourselves; The President I repeat wants not any land that you have a good claim for, & if the line includes any of it he will restore it on your shewing that you are entitled to it- But either insult or opposition to Genl Coffee will meet with prompt

4925

& immediate punishment – The President of the U States loves his
red children, & will do justice to them; but he will punish
his red children when they attempt by force to do wrong

I write you this as your friend & brother & as a friend
of your nation to save you from involving yourselves in
trouble – Some bad men has been lately on the road stealing horses
this you must prevent – Our Citizens on that road must pass
in safety & undisturbed in their property, this will insure you
our friendship; – If our property is stolen you must & deliver
up the bad men that they may be punished; they will
keep our friends   I am yr. friend & Brother

Andrew Jackson

Genl. Jackson
To
Maj. Geo. Colbert
Copy
13 Feby 1816

Feb 13th 1816

Dear Sir,

The enclosed letter came under cover, directed to me, in opening the packet the seal of your letter was partially violated —

General I pray you to do me the honor to present my respects to Mrs. Jackson and accept for yourself the renewed assurances of my great respect & regard

D. Parker,
Feby 13th 16

4926

Note
from Genl D. Parker
To Genl. Jackson

1816

Knoxville Feby 15th 1816

Sir

Mrs Frances Childress requests you to authorise the discharge of her Husband Mitchel Childress who enlisted abt the 21st of September 1813 in the 24th Regt and is now or lately was in Captain Robertsons company of the 7th Regt at Fort Hawkins — Mrs Childress has procured an able bodied young man to serve in the place of her husband but on Application to Colo McDonald was told as she informs me that he was not authorised to accept him without an order from you, she says the Colo would much prefer the Substitute she has procured — From the information of old Captain John Menefee and of a number of respectable men in her neighbourhood I am satisfied that it will be an act of humanity to discharge Childress his Wife is in a deplorable situation, she has four Children all small and one of them a Cripple which renders it almost impossible

4928

for her to provide a Subsistence
for her Family - She is ready to
furnish a Young man who has
served in the Army for Seven
years & is a good Drummer in
lieu of her husband so that the
public will without any expense
make an advantageous exchange
Mrs Childress requests you if her
application is granted to forward
an Order to Col. McDonald &
also to apprise me of what
your decision may be -

I am Sir Respy
in great Haste
Yrs
Thos: Emmerson

4929

from Thos. Emmerson
about discharging
a man by the Name
of Chiledrick.

16th Feby 1816

Maj. Genl. Andrew Jackson
Nashville

[illegible] 17 Feby 1816
paid 25

Arch Cave 17 Feb 1815

Dear Genl.

Since I had the pleasure of seeing you I have understood that Govt. contemplates laying up a quantity of refined Salt Petre. Col Bumfield who I believe is at the head of the Ordinance department has contracted for a qty of East India Petre at 27 - I believe there is a difference of at least 2 or 3 Cents in favr of the American Petre - besides for this section of the Country the transportation would be considerable - and the money would be left among us.

For less than 33 I wd not undertake - Should you think with me that the proposal which

I take the liberty to enclose to you, is
reasonable - you will do me a great
fav.r by forwarding it, Coming from
you I am certain of its being attended
to. and altho the price is as low as I
could possibly undertake to deliver
the best kind of refin'd Petre suitable
for Powder for - haveing that kind
of property it w.d be very desirable
to Obtain a Contract, which w.d
by no means interfere with
the one contemplated for Powder
as I have no doubt of being
able to provide for both -
I am aware that small qty
of Petre might be had lower than
I propose but I feel confident
that no prudent man will
undertake for a large
quantity at a less price

4939

I pray you excuse the liberty
I take & accept of the
Respect & Esteem
of Yr Hble Servt
Jno. Miller

4939

from
Jno Miller
17 feby 1816

~~White C. H. Ten~~
19 Feb. 1816

Paid 18 3/4

Majr. Genl. Andw. Jackson

Nashville

Poplar Grove - Feby. 17th. 1816

Dear General

Your letter of the 9th. inst is now before me - from its contents I entertain the belief that it is your opinion as well as my own that the work begun by our friend can be best finished in the Western Country and if you think Mr. Livingston will engage in it - I know of no person who could give to it greater celebrity In addition to the ease and elegance with which he writes - He was for some time a member of your family a witness of many of the great scenes to which it must refer - and near to the exhibition of many more - and if you wish to associate with him Mr. Duncan, He also stands high in my estimation, He did so I know with our friend - They are where they can with facility obtain information, if it should be wanted; They must have a more correct knowledge of the geography of the country, than a stranger, and freed from many difficulties, which the absence of this knowledge might embarrass others

Mr. Steptoe I presume possesses choice talents, - but if he is not accustomed to writing, as well as reading, history, I am conscious to him, it will be a laborious undertaking - I have written to Major Reid

4940

that by his son — the papers can be conveyed,
if he has not engaged with any person there
to compleat the work — If I am not mis=
=taken this course may meet with your appro
=bation — If it does not, please let me know —
without further advice from you, I shall
send purposely for them, if Daniel shall
have left that country without them, unless
you know of some conveyance by which
they may be safely brought

When you write to the Gentlemen at New
orleans — suppose you were to propose that
they should run their hands lightly over the
whole work — most works are left for correction;
it might give uniformity, and even gratify a
pride from which even a L^d. may not be
exempt —

I am myself slowly recruiting — but my
family are mostly down with the Influenza;
will you pass through Franklin on your
rout to the south? If you do Genl — you will
in truth be a welcome visitor at my House;
but if you do not, I must try to see you
at any rate — write if you please

Is the plates, apparatus &c obtained for
the engraving?

Yours Dear Genl. with real respect
and consideration

Abram Maury

If other sources should fail, what would you think of the aid of a Trimble, or Whiteside, or where the immagination is to be employed, of a Blackburn?

Abram Maury
17th Feb 1816

4941

General Andrew Jackson

Davidson County

Huntsville 18th Feby. 1816

Dear Genl

With much pleasure I recd your several letters, by return of my express late at night on the 16th Inst. at Dittoes landing, where I had waited his return.

I feel greatly gratified, that the decision I had made, for the course of my own conduct as a commr. so fully meets your approbation; knowing that your opinion is formed by a judgment much less liable to err, than my own.

Since I last wrote you, I have recd a letter from Col Hawkins, in which he states, that after holding a consulta-tion with the other Commrs. I shall again hear from him. he does not explain himself, but presume his consultation is to know if the other Gentn. will recognise me as a Comr.—

Major John Hutchings has been off, from Camp Coffee, four days, meandering the Tenn. River down, I will join him at Meltons Bluff on the 20th and will proceed without loss of time to run the balance of the line— I have come to this place for the purpose of organizing the 25. men as a guard— have engaged Capt. Beaty to take the command, who I can fully rely on— the other men I find nothing but a bubble— the guard is to report to me at the lower end of the muscle Shoals on the 22nd Inst. at which place supplies will be ready for them— so that I will not be detained one moment— as I before suggested. I have determined to run the line from the mouth of

4942

cane creek to its head — then South to Gaines road. and with the road to the Cotton Gin port, thence down the river Tombigby with its meanders to the U.S. Lands below from the Cotton Gin. I will return to this place, and think I can do the work, and be here in 16 or 18 days from this day — where I shall expect to have the pleasure of meeting you, rest assured I will lose no time untill I return. I shall travel back by the way of Gaines new road to Meltons Bluff, and then the most direct route to this place —

I have written the Commrs. several times informing them of my progress, and requesting to be joined by some one of them, but to which I have recd ~~any~~ not any answer — I have recd. a communication since out, from Genl. Gaines, enclosing me the instructions of the Govt. to the Commrs. to forward a survey of the line already run to the Surveyr Genl. — and Col Hawkins in his to me, says that the line is complete. and that he would forward the plat to Major Freeman, the day after the date of his letter to me — I have not heard from Col Barnet in any way — which of the three Gentn. will consider themselves out of Commission I cannot say — when Genl. Gaines forwarded to me, my Commission, he observed it doubtfull if Col Hawkins would serve any longer if able, but at all events you are to continue as a Commissioner whether Hawkins continues or not — that his (Genl. Gaines) military duties called his atten=tion otherwise, and that he had no wish to serve if there was an Indian War —

I have now written the Commissioners of my whole conduct and progress, and my intended line to

4943

be seen below giving the causes within &c — and have again urged the necessity of their joining me, and particularly of their approval or disapproval of my acts — If they do not attend to this request, when I have done the field work, I will without hesitation make report thereof, giving the causes of my having acted alone — the Govt. can then do as it thinks proper — approve or disapprove of my conduct —

I am happy to find there is no difficulty in settling my old military accounts without trouble — I have recd. a communication from the accountants office, saying all my accounts are in form but about $400, which they have instructed me how to prepare, and which is to be done with the greatest care and propriety this I will attend to immediately on my return home —

Under a fond hope that I will meet you here as you pass on to the south, I will take my leave of you — And subscribe myself

Yours sincerely —

Jno. Coffee

P.S. I am fearfull when I meet Majr. Hutchings it will be too late for him to reach your house before you set out from home, however he and myself will consult of this when I see him, and if we think from the prospects he can reach you in time, he will certainly go in; he has an assistant surveyor that can probably do the work untill he can return with you — at all events he will meet you here, and if the papers are along the acts can be adjusted then J.C.

4943

Mr. James Rawlings will oblige his friend if he will forward this letter to Genl. Jackson immediately on its arrival — Jno Coffee

Murfreesboro Te.
Feb 23rd 1816

Major Genl.
Andrew Jackson
Nashville
Tennessee

13

John Coffee
18th Febry 1816

Murfreesboro Tn
Febr. 23rd 1816

12

Major Genl.
Andrew Jackson

Nashville
Tennessee

John Coffee
15th Febry 1816

Mr. James Rawlings will oblige his friend
if he will forward this letter to Genl. Jackson
immediately on its arrival — Jno Coffee

Washington City 18th Feby 1816

Dear Sir

An injury recd. in the wrist of my right arm, a few days after you left, this prevented me from using the pen since, until now. I will account for my not writing to you at an earlier day. By the message of the President herewith enclosed, you will see he has pursued the course on the subject to which it relates, which Mr. Monroe informed me he would pursue, & which I communicated to you. It was referred to the committee on the public lands, who have not yet reported; but who, there is reason to believe, will report favorably. — Mr. Robertson of Louisiana is Chairman of said committee.

The papers left with me by you on the subject of Colo. Donnelson's claim to land &c. I had presented to

4944

the House of Reps. through Mr. Forsythe
I referred to the committee on public
lands, to whom the subject had previously
been referred by a petition from one of
the commissioners from Georgia — I
considered it adviseable that as many
as possible of the claimants should be united
in the application, as giving a greater
chance of success.
Nothing important has transpired
here that will not have reached you in
the public prints — I am informed
by the Secretary of war, you have been
authorised to suspend the operation of the
Presidents proclamation, respecting intruders
on public lands so far as it regards the settlers
of this discription in Gilos Ill & any county
in our State — Their situation undoubtedly
merits indulgence, & may be considered as
distinguishing them from other intruders.
The subject of the next President is now
pretty much canvassed here; but notwith-
standing there is much variety of opinion
in relation to it, indeed more than had
been

4945

been, by many, anticipated, it is probable
the majority may settle down on Mr
Monroe — There are, however, great ef-
forts making to divide the Republicans;
and some apprehensions are entertained
by many of a Schism. — The principal
agents actively employed in the endeavor
to produce this Schism, are, it is said, from
New York. —

The death of Major Reed occasioned
much regret here. — We have not been
favored with any account of you
since you left this, except a notice in
the paper of Knoxville that you had
safely arrived there. We sincerely
hope your family have safely reach-
ed your residence, & that you have
recovered from your indisposition &
are in good health. —

Mrs Campbell joins in best re-
spects to you & Mrs Jackson; and
you will accept for yourself assur-
ances of the sincere esteem
with

4945 -5

which,

I am

Sir,

Your friend

and most obedt.

G W Campbell

Genl. Andrew Jackson

P.S. Writing gives me much pain—otherwise I would touch on some other subjects —

February 19th 1816

The cashier of the Nashville Ban[illegible]

to Messrs Pritchett & Shall, or orde[illegible]

of six hundred & eighty six dollars & sixty cen[illegible]

Andrew Jackson

$686.60 3/4

4951

February 19th 1816

The cashier of the Nashville Ban[illegible]

to Messrs Pritchett & Shall, or orde[illegible]

of Six hundred & Eighty six dollars & Sixty cen[illegible]

$686.60 3/4

Andrew Jackson

4951

Genl. A Jackson

Nashville Feby. 19th 1816

Recd. your check by Mr. Jackson for six hundred Eighty six Dollars sixty cents leaving a Balance due us for 29=25 you will perceive by the Inclosed account & Receipt of Mr. Yeatman how the articles where got, and the articles Charged the 4th Novr. you will receive your order for 6$ Which was Improperly entered in naming the articles - If it had been Entered Porder it would of occurred to you

In the Meantime accept our best respects

Pritchett & Shall

4949

Genl Andrew Jackson

4950

Columbia So. Ca
Feby 19th 1816

Sir

I have the honor to send you herewith enclosed Monthly Returns for Nov. & Decem 1815 –

The Returns for the last month have not been received from all the Posts, when they come to hand they shall be Consolidated & forwarded without delay

I have not as yet been able to get Returns printed agreeably to the form forward to me by you, & they are too complicated to Rule; – the enclosed is therefore substituted for a Short time. – Your forms has been in the hands of a Printer for a Month. –

Your Letter of Jany 1st has been received accompanied by the Returns for Sept & Oct. 1815. Enclosed to you in Nov. – they shall be Consolidated & forwarded with the returns for January and the present Month. –

4952

Since I commenced the duties of Brig Insp. — I have not remained at one place long enough to receive the Returns from all the Posts for one Month & consequently have not been able to be as punctual with you as might have been expected, In future I promise you shall have no cause to complain. —

Be so good as to acknowledge the receipt of this. —

I am Respectfully
Yr Obt Servt —
Jas. E. Dinkins
Brig: Insp. —

Col R. Butler
Adjutant Genl
D. S. —

4953

Col. Robert Butler

Adjutant General

D. S.

From Majr. Dinkins
Feby 9th 1810
Recd 10th March
1810
Ansd 25th March
1810

Adjut. & Inspect. Generals Office
Washington 20th Feby. 1816.

Sir

I have received your report of January 25th through your Brigade Ins. Captain Shift stating that you have called into the service of the United States one company of mounted Militia as a guard to the surveyors of the military bounty lands in the Illinois Territory — The Secretary of War does not deem it expedient to continue the militia in service for that duty and directs that they be forthwith discharged, and a guard furnished from the regular troops under your command, if one is necessary unless occurrences which are here deemed totally improbable should render this measure inexpedient.

I have the honour to be
Sir
Your Obedt. Servt.
D. Parker
Adj. & Ins. Genl.

Brigr. Genl. T. A. Smith
Commdg. St. Louis

Note. This is a duplicate of the order sent direct to Genl. Smith at St. Louis

4954

Duplicate Order from
War Dept. to Genl. T. Smith
on the subject of Militia
called into service

H^d. Q^{rs}. Fort Mitchell
February 20th. 1816

General,

The Commissioners having determined to correct that part of the Indian Line, left unfinished, west of the Chattahoochee river; and Colonels Barnett and Hawkins having expressed the opinion that a small Guard would be sufficient, since the Indians had evinced a disposition to be peaceable; I ordered out an officer and fifty men for the purpose. The surveyor accompanied by Captain Bell with the Guard arrived at this place some time since with an order from Colonel Hawkins to Mr Lovett a public Interpreter to proceed upon the Line. Lovett, considering it to be unsafe to go with so small a force, refused to go; nor would any other Interpreter venture to accompany the Party

Colonel Barnett and myself arrived on the 17th Instant, and have endeavored to ascertain the actual temper and views of the Indians. The reports are contradictory. The interpreter visited the settlements 40 miles below this place where he received information from Indians, in whom he had confidence that as soon as the

4956

account of our movement towards the Line reached the Indians below, they commenced the war dance and determined to attack us; but we yesterday examined a chief who lives below the Eufawla Town, who assured us that the Indians had been peaceably disposed ever since they were notified of the resolution entered into by the Nation at Tuckabatchee, in September last, That is to say; "That the running of the Line should not be opposed by force."

The Indians, however, still adhere to their resolution not to permit their Interpreters and Hunters to go upon the Line. This alone, considering the Indian Character, cannot but be viewed as a strong indication of dissatisfaction, if not of Hostility. But we have lately received unquestionable information of an outrage, which leaves no doubt that a Spirit of Hostility exists in a part of the Nation. A Colonel Powell, a Captain David Johnston, and an other person from the Neighbourhood of

Fort Stoddart, were some 10 or 12 days ago fired on by a party of Indians near Fort Claiborne; Powell only escaped, three Balls having passed through his clothes; He stated to my informant that Johnston and the other man (Whose name I have not learnt) were Killed, and that several Horses and Negroes fell into the hands of the Indians. Upon the whole, we have determined to suspend our movements upon the Line until an additional force arrives. I shall immediately order a Battalion from Fort Hawkins; and as the present state of the waters would render it difficult for the Troops to move direct from Fort Hawkins to the Line on this river, I have made arrangements to build a few flat bottom boats at this place, to convey the Provisions and heavy baggage, with a part, or if necessary the whole of the Troops to the mouth of Summochichoba Creek.

If it should hereafter become necessary to extend our operations lower down

4957

the river the boats will then be useful. They will cost little or nothing, as they will be built principally by the Troops

I enclose a Statement made by an intelligent free man of Colour, respecting the Negro Fort below. His account is corroborated by the Interpreter Hardridge and others, I learn from Colonel Hawkins that several Negroes have lately left the Indian Settlement on Flint river, and the neighbourhood of Hartford, and gone to the Fort.

I have deemed it proper to state the foregoing facts to the department of war, and shall send this letter to Fort Stoddert, as I presume you have not yet passed that place. I had promised myself the pleasure of seeing you at Fort Jackson or St Stephens, but should the Indians repeat their depredations upon the road, I shall set about collecting a force to check them. I shall require of the big Warrior the murderers of Johnston & his companion. With great regard your obt Servt

Edmund P. Gaines
m Genl. comg

Major General Andrew Jackson
Commander in Chief &c.

(Duplicate) Fort Mitchell February 20. 1816

General

The commissioners having determined to correct that part of the Indian Line, left unfinished, west of the Chattahoochee river; and Colonels Barnett and Hawkins having expressed the opinion that a small Guard would be sufficient, since the Indians had evinced a disposition to be peaceable; I ordered out an officer and fifty men for the purpose. The surveyor accompanied by Captain Bell with the Guard arrived at this place some time since, with an order from Colonel Hawkins to Mr Lovett, a public Interpreter to proceed upon the Line. Lovett considering it unsafe to go with so small a force, refused to go; nor would any other Interpreter venture to accompany the party.

Colonel Barnett & myself arrived on the 17th Instant, and have endeavored to ascertain the actual temper and views of the Indians. The reports are contradictory. The Interpreter visited the settlements 40 miles below this place where he received information from Indians, in whom he had confidence, that as soon as the account of our movement towards the Line reached the Indians below, they commenced the War Dance and determined to attack us — but we yesterday examined a chief who lives below the Eufaula Town, who assured us that the Indians had been peaceably disposed ever since they were notified of the resolution entered into by the Nation at Tuckabatchee, in September last, that is to say, —

4958

that the running of the Line should not be opposed by force.

The Indians, however, still adhere to their resolution not to permit their Interpreters and hunters to go upon the Line. This, alone, considering the Indian Character, can not but be viewed as a strong Indication of dissatisfaction, if not of Hostility. But we have lately received unquestionable information of an outrage, which leaves no doubt that a spirit of Hostility exists in a part of the nation. A Colonel Powell, a Captain Daniel Johnston, and an other person from the Neighbourhood of Fort Stoddert, were, some 10 or 12 days ago fired on by a party of Indians near Fort Claiborne — Powell only escaped. three balls having passed through his clothes. He stated to my informant that Johnston and the other man (whose name I have not learnt) were killed, that several Horses and negroes fell into the hands of the Indians.

Upon the whole, we have determined to suspend our movements upon the Line until an additional force arrives. I shall immediately order a Battalion from Fort Hawkins, and as the present state of the waters would render it difficult for the Troops to move direct from Fort Hawkins to the Line on this river, I have made arrangements to build a few flat bottom boats at this place, to convey the provisions and heavy baggage; with a part, or if necessary, the whole of the Troops

to the mouth of the Summochichoba Creek.

If it should here after become necessary to extend our operations Lower down the river The boats will then be useful:— They will cost little or nothing, as they will be built principally by the Troops.

I inclose a statement made by an Intelligent free man of colour, respecting the negro Fort below: his account is corroborated by the Interpreter Hardridge and others. I learn from Colonel Hawkins that several Negroes have lately left the Indian Settlement on flint river, and the neighbourhood of Hartford, and gone to the Fort.

I have stated the foregoing facts to the Department of War.

Most Respectfully
Your obdt. Servt.
Edmund P. Gaines

Major General
Andrew Jackson
Commander in Chief
Division of the South.

4959

Maj Genl E P Gaines
20 Feb 1818 (No 2)
Relative to the running of
the Line, fearful of the
Indians attacking the Comrs

Feb 20th 1816

The statement of Ned, a free man of colour.

Fort Appalachacola is situated on the east side of the river Appalachacola about sixty miles below the Junction of the Chattahoochee and flint rivers.

The walls of The Fort are made of Timber filled in with dirt and are about thirteen feet through - The Space within the walls is about Twenty yards square.

There is nine large pieces of Cannon mounted on the walls.

There is Three Hundred and Eighty Casks of Powder and about Five Hundred Casks of Cartridges in the Fort.

There is Two Hundred and fifty negroes armed with musketts Commanded by a French Negro called Garcon - They are drilled and perform regular Guard duty.

They are supplied by the Choctaw Indians and give British goods in return

4960-1

The river is about Three Hundred yards wide at the Fort and it is about 160 Miles from Fort Mitchell

The person who gave the above information says he left the Fort in December last, after having remained there about a month.

I hereby certify that the above information was received from a Free man of Colour who was examined by me

Micajah Crupper
Lieut 7th Infy

Fort Mitchell
Feby. 20th 1816 }

Head Quarters Div. of the South
~~Nashville~~ 22d Feby. 1816.

Brev. Major J. W. Armstrong

Sir

You will proceed imme-
diately to Knoxville and there take charge
of the public property at that post subject to cer-
tain instructions from the War & Commissa-
ry Departments which will be furnished
you by Brev. Major Butler. On your
arrival at Knoxville you will with
all possible dispatch proceed with the pro-
perty to New Orleans taking with you
all soldiers ~~of the 7th Inf.~~ at Knoxville
& Fort Deposit — This property you will
deliver to Maurice Prevost Asst. Comy Genl.
New Orleans taking his duplicate receipts
for the same —

An extra allowance of one dollar
perday is allowed you from the war Dept.

4963

as long as you may be actually engaged
in this [illegible]

~~Respectfully &c~~

So soon as the above service shall have
been performed you will forthwith join
your regt by the most direct route taking
with you such soldiers ~~of your corps~~ as you may collect
which are truly attached to the 7th Regt I. ~~very respectfully~~

Your mo. ob.

Signed. Andrew Jackson
Maj. Genl. Comm'g
D. South

Instructions to Majr.
J. W. Armstrong. T. Qr.
Do.

22d. Feby — 1816.

4964

February 24th 1816

The Cashier of the Nash=
=ville Bank will pay Sanders & Sewall
or bearer the sum of fifty seven
dollars eight & a half cents

$57.8½

Andrew Jackson

4965

St Louis Feby 25th 1816

Sir

I am commanded by General Smith to forward the resignation of Lieut. W Ligon of the 8th Infy and say to you that the services of this Officer could not be dispensed with at present without manifest injury to the Service.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Very Respectfully
yr obt St Sr
J W Lawrence
Actg B. Insp.

Col. R. Butler

4966 -7

From Kittels
Lawrence, enclosing
Dr. Ligon's Resignation
forwarded to the
Major General

Feby 26th 1836

Col R. Butler
Adjt Genl U.S.
Nashville T.

Webbs Furnace
Missouri
Adjt B. Supp

ST LOUIS
FEB 4

NO. NASHVILLE, 26th Febr 1816

CASHIER OF THE NASHVILLE BANK,

PAY TO self OR BEARER

two thousand DOLLARS CENTS.

$ 2000 — 100

Andrew Jackson

4968

NO. NASHVILLE, 26th Febr 1816

CASHIER OF THE NASHVILLE BANK,

PAY TO self OR BEARER

Nine thousand six hundred seventy nine DOLLARS — CENTS.

$ 9677 — 100

Andrew Jackson
Major Genl Comdg
D. of the South —

4969

Colberts Ferry March 1th 1816

Major Genl. A. Jackson

Friend Brother

This day I have had the pleasure of seeing you letter, with respecting Genl Coffeys runing the line made Cession by the Treaty of Fort Jackeson to the United States; — and as to Genl Coffeys being Appointed as Commissionor to lay of the boundry lines I did not Know any thing of it or his being runing the line; untile he came on as far as the Mouth Caney Creek; and there send a few lines to me as esspress with a letter to our Agent Col. — Cooke by one of his men, requesting that I Should send the letter on to Col. Cooke without daily, which I did in a few minitis after it being hand to me, since that time to this, last night I have received a message from the head men of this Nation, that there is a council cale on hand, which I must attend to without fail, however I dont not Know what tis for, but Genl Coffee might have orded them to hole a council with him for what I Know

and as to stoping or giving any insult to Genl

4976

Coffee, I dont believe the Chickesaw Knowd any thing of his laying of the line however as they might have Known it but my opinion that they not— If they talk any thing like that unted states agent as a guide ought to have told them better

If there was any of this Kind you letter to me will convence them there ignorance and will rejoice at you freenaly advice

I am Sir yr Friend & Brother with respectefully yr mo Hob^t Servt

Geo Colbert

4977

Majr. Genl. A. Jackson
near Nashville

George Colbert
1 March 1816

Relation to the bound-
ary line

A Copy;

Department of War, March 2d 18[illegible]

Sir,

I inclose you an extract from the instructions which have been given to the Officer Commanding the military department, No. 7.; and you are directed to make application to him for any military force that may be necessary to remove such intruders on the lands of the Indians within your Agency as have not complied with the proclamation of the President, of the 12th of Decemr. last.

I have the honor to be,
with Respect
Your Obt. Servt.

(Signed,) Wm. H. Crawford

Return J. Meigs, Esqr.;
Cherokee Agency,;

4980

Military

From the Secretary of War

~~an extract of his letter to~~

~~Major General Jackson~~

to R. J. Meigs

March 2d — 1816

Funchal – Madeira – March 3rd 1816

Sir,

Although personally unac-quainted with you, I beg leave to offer my Services to you in the Supply of Orders for wine from this Country, should you be disposed to import some.

With great respect,
I have the Honor to be,
Sir,
Yr. obed. Servt.
R. H. Macpherson

Major General Jackson.

4982

R H McPherson

Isle of Madeira 3d March

1810

Wine

Adjt. & Inspr. Genl's office
March 6th 1816

Genl. Order,

Whereas, by the sixty first article of the rules and articles of war, it is provided that "officers having brevets or commissions of a prior date to those of the regiment in which they serve, may take place in Courts Martial and on detachments, when composed of different corps, according to the ranks given them in their brevets, or dates of their former commissions." The President has been pleased to direct that detachment, within the meaning of the articles of war, shall extend to temporary service only, and not to the regular command of departments, permanent posts, and Garrisons, but brevet rank may be exercised therein by the assignment of the commanding general, upon special and temporary occasions.

In all cases where Officers are retained in service, with lower commissions in the line, than those holden during the late war, former commissions can only be exercised under

the foregoing regulations and relative ranks will be settled by their present commissions when the same shall not heretofore have been established conformably to regulation and the usage of service.

By order of the Secretary of War

(Signed) D. Parker
Adjt & Insp. Genl

When the lineal rank of Captains was first settled in 1813 Capt. Bradford had the rank of Captain Seven. The above order meets the case & Capt. B. will have precedence. the register of this office is corrected accordingly

By order.

(Signed) D. Parker
Adjt & Insp. Genl

Columbia Tenessee March 1st 1816

I Expected to have seen you on my arivel from Ft Jackson but you had left them for the lower Country a part of My business was to address you on my present situation at the Ft When I came to Mr Crabb one of my former Pardners in Sutlers business he Informed me that he had sold out to James Michel that Michel had Contrary to article of Agreement desolued the Pardnership and was then at Pensacaley (Said to Smugling) that all the hous & every thing relative to conseron was there at the fourt

I Then Said in Nearly five Thousand dollars worth of Goods and went on to take my former place Michel had Joined a Jas Edwards, Edwards tookthe adwange of him in his abcense and desolued that Conseren

When I got there Edwards had his good in my house and would not give it up to one I Complaind to Commanding Officer Major Machesney he Informed methat Capt

4987

Capt Stirens that the superseded had reported my houses as Publick property because he said I built them when I was an officer in the Service of the United States the have with held from me the Licens that you gave me as Sutler the articele of agreement and took from me my houses and Mr Lepnad is appointed Sutler in my place I have seen the Presedents proclemation and your last order to remove all Intru-ders of the Congress land

I very much dislike to give you any trouble but would be glad to here from you at Fort Jackson and say to me whether I am an intruder or not in the way I went to that place I have more property than than I know how to git off and would certainly be of value to the fort if Continued

Major is disposed to do me Justice as far as he can consistant with his duty I would not wish him to go farther he has give me but little Incouragement to Continue an answer from on the Subject would be thankfully Recd from your Obt & H Servant

C Kavanaugh

Major Genl. A Jackson

C Kavanaugh
5th March

4988

Columbia Tene
March 5th 1816

37½
17
34½
25
79

Major Genl Andrew Jackson
Nashville
(on his way to Mobile
Mississippi Territory

NEW ORLEANS APR 5 mail

APR 15

Chs Kavanaugh

Fort Jackson March 8th 1816

Sir

Pursuant to your order we have the honor to report to you that we have Inspected the Provisions at this Post and find Twenty nine Barrels of flour and three Barrels of Pork fit for Issue and Fifty five Barrels of flour and Two Barrels of Pork that in our opinion is unfit for use.

We have been informed by Mr. W. R. Ross the Contractors agent that he daily expects the arrival of Twelve Barrels of Pork and Seventy four Barrels of flour and that he has been advised by the agent at Mobile that a further supply would shortly be forwarded from that place. Mr Ross further states that a considerable Quantity of flour arrived at this Post between the 21st of July and the 1st of October last that on the 23d of December the whole of the flour on hand was inspected and 357 barrels Condemned the balance say one Hundred and fifty eight Barrels was supposed to be such as Could be made use of but not of the Quality as specified in the Contract.

We are of opinion that the usual

4989

time required to perform a Journey by water from Mobile to this place is thirty days

We have the honor to be
Very Respectfully
Yr Ob Servts

Signed

Micajah Crupper
Lieut. 7th Infantry
J. W. Allston
Lieut. 7th Infy

To Major Genl.
E. P. Gaines

No 3.

Department of War,

Sir, 8th March, 1816.

Your letter of the 10th ult. has been duly received.

I presume Lieut. Gadsden has joined you long before this will be received.

Altho' there is nothing in the state of our relations with Spain which ought to excite apprehensions of hostilities with that power, I think sound policy requires that a large portion of the troops under your command, should be concentrated in the South Western section of your division. This is the portion which ought to be chosen with a view to any change of our relations with Spain, as well as to the employment of the troops in cutting a military road from the most convenient point upon Tennessee river to Mobile and New Orleans. This point is left to your selection. The point intersected by the Southern angle of Madison County, should be preferred, unless the inequalities of the ground thro' which it would have to be laid out, should render it objectionable. It is presumed that the artillery assigned to the Southern division will be sufficient to occupy the fortifications upon the Atlantic frontier. A regiment, or perhaps three battalions will be necessary to guard the posts upon the Upper Mississippi. This arrangement will enable you to concentrate at least three regiments of infantry, or of infantry and riflemen in the section proposed. You will, however, exercise your own discretion in determining the number of troops which shall be kept up the Mississippi. The employment of the troops

4992

in opening military roads, and in constructing fortifications, has been determined upon by the President, after due deliberation. It is believed to be no less necessary to the discipline, health and preservation of the troops, than useful to the public interest. Precise regulations will be adopted as to extra allowances which shall be granted in consideration of their constant employment on works of public utility. Any suggestions which you may think proper to communicate upon this subject will be received with attention.

The Cherokee deputation are now in the city, and feel much indisposed to the execution of the treaty with the Creeks proposed by our Commissioners. An examination of the various conventions which we have held with the Cherokees, will not permit the United States to insist upon the line contended for by our Commissioners. The same obstacle presents itself to the establishment of the Tom Bigby as the Western boundary of the Creek cession. These difficulties will make it necessary to form conventions with the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes. The President is determined to obtain no lands from either of those nations upon principles inconsistent with their ideas of justice and right. The difficulty with the Cherokees will not interfere with the military road from Tennessee to the gulf of Florida, as they propose to admit of any roads which the President shall direct to be opened.

I have the honor to be,

your

your most obedient &

very humble servant.

Wm H Crawford

Major Genl.

Andrew Jackson

Nashville, Tennee

4993

Mr Crawfords letter of 8 March 1816 – relating to disposition of Troops – Opening Road and Cherokee Claims –

8th March 1816

Fort Jackson
March 9. 1816

(Copy)

Sir

I have the honor to inform you that since my arrival at this Post I have frequently Examined the issues of provisions to the troops, and have uniformly found them bad; a great share actually putrescent.

Though such provisions may sustain life a while, yet they will derange and enfeeble the constitutions of men, and ultimately produce a train of consequences that no art can remedy.

I have the honor to be your obt Servt

(Signed) S. M: ~~Ingersoll~~
S. M. 7th Infantry.

Major General
E. P. Gaines.

4994

4

Fort Jackson
(Copy) March 10. 1816

In conformity to an order of the 10th inst. we the undersigned proceeded to inspect a Cargo of Provision just delivered to the contractors agent Mr. Ross — 18 barrels of flour and 7 barrels Pork passed as eatable but not of a quality the contract specified. 56 barrels flour and four of pork were condemned. The small rations consisting of Whiskey 12 barrels, and vinegar 4 barrels, soap 4 boxes, & candles 3 boxes were considered good.

It is our opinion that the provision &c. sustained no injury on their passage from Mobile to this post, from the good condition in which they were delivered.

(Signed) G. Birch Lt.
S. M Ingersoll S. mate.
Presly Scurlock
citizen

4995

(Copy)

Fort Jackson
March 17, 1816

In conformity to an order of the 11th inst. we the undersigned proceeded to inspect a Cargo of Provisions just delivered by the Contractors Agent viz. Pork — 18 barrels of flour and 9 barrels Pork. Pork is eatable but not of a quality the contract specifies. 38 barrels flour are found [illegible] to be condemned. The small rations consisting of Whiskey 12 barrels, and vinegar 4 barrels, Soap & candles 3 boxes are considered good.

It is our opinion that the provisions have sustained an injury in their passage from Mobile to this post from the good condition in which they were delivered.

(Signed) G. Birch Lt.
[illegible]
[illegible]
Capt.

Copy

Fort Montgomery 11th March 1816

Honored Genl.

It is not characteristic (I presume) of a soldier to make appologies however, our relative situations in life being so dissimiler, and my trespassing on your time already engrossed by a multiplicity of Public affairs and the pestiferous application of persons in my own situ=ation demand my beging your indulgence. Your slender knowledge of me Sir, leaves me in doubts of success, were it even in your power to grant my request. I could sincerely wish that my character as a man and an officer was better known to you, and I flatter myself that I would have had the happiness of numbering Majr. Genl. Jackson among my friends.

Allow me to suggest Sir, that my present situation in life is extremely irksome to me: having tumbled in my Mothers womb a soldier, the na=tural bent of my inclination has been directed to a military life; this together with a prospect of war with the natural enemies of the land of my Fore-fathers induced me early in 1808 to breake up a comfortable establishment and join the service

4996

of my beloved adopted Country. The circumstances under which I joined would be too prolix to relate here. Suffice it to say, that under the penetrating eyes of my Dear, Dear lamented friend the late Genl Pike and others of equal rank, I was taken from the line and after going through a routine of slow and gradual promotion I was ultimately honored with a Captaincy previous to my being disbanded.

During seven years service I can venture to assert that I have never been wanting when duty called me, in heat, in cold, in War or in Peace nor did I in that time receive the smallest shaddow of reprimand or mark of displeasure: 'tis true that twice have I been tried by courts martial, and, it is also true, that twice have I been honor=ably acquitted.

In consequence of some baneful Star hav=ing taken in tow the unfortunate Regt. to which I belonged I cannot boast of honors nor scars but one fond reflection is, that, it is within the General

knowledge that it was not for lack of zeal for the service nor want a wish to shake hands with the enemy where=ever found.

I sincerely wish to be in service again Sir, provided I could be brought in without being promoted Irish fashion * I never intimated to any of my friends a wish to be in service until I had seen the last register and in spite of all my Irish modesty I cannot help arrogating to myself the right of thinking that I am as near a kin to Mars & Minerva as some captains whom have been taken up. If I should be so happy as to have the Genl. think with me, and should it not subject him to any obligations to the legislative or executive departments I would beg his influence at the War-office. Altho irrevalent to the subject I will beg leave to inform the Genl. that I have an only son a promising fine youth ten years old who has had the misfortune of being bereaved of a lovely tender mother at an early age and in

* hoisted down

4997

the face of the most Niggardly Oeconomy my pe-
=cuniary situation is such as to compell me to be under
the painfull alternative of submiting to this being
educated at the expence of a Friend. this cir-
=cumstance added to my love of a military life
are my motives for wishing to be in service
Should my efforts above prove abortive
will you Sir, be pleased to name me to Genl.
Gains (with whom I have not had the honor
of being acquainted) as Sutler at Mobile and
Fort Boyer: I have friends in Orleans that
would furnish me with the necessary supp
this will enable me to educate my Child
and the favour greatfully acknowledged
by Sir

Your Most Obt. Humble Servt.

Walter Bourke
late Capt. old 3rd U.S. Infy.

application of Capt Bourke
late of the 3d Regt Iy
to be kept in service &c &c

11th March 1816

4998

St. Stephens. March 11th 1816.

Genl. Jackson, Sir,

The undersigned Committee, in behalf of the Citizens of St. Stephens, hail your arrival here, with an emotion which can only be conceived by those who were witnesses to the perilous situation from which your exertions rescued them.

Our Country, in making her estimate of national character, may advert with the loftiest feelings of pride, to the brilliant termination given to the War at New Orleans — & the political calculator may take into the account the immense benefit to the nation of saving that great depot of the Western States, from falling into the hands of the enemy; but the Citizens of Tombigby have still other feelings to indulge in.

Detached, by local situation, from aid, & hemmed in by warring Savages, massacre impended over them. No adequate means of protection could be seasonably ~~[illegible]~~ extended to them, without incurring much personal responsibility — & without the most active personal exertions.

In this, our, extremity, the hope of this devoted Country was, at once, placed on you — nor was it misplaced. That responsibility, & these

4999

exertions were eagerly met by you. We well remember how our hearts responded to your address to your fellow citizens of Tennessee, on that occasion.

But we forbear a theme, where the most happily conceived recital could have no share in constituting the reward, which a consciousness of the part you have acted, can alone confer.

That you may enjoy thro' a long life that happiness which great & good actions have a right to claim for their illustrious agent, is the ardent prayer of those who owe to your timely & active interposition every thing dear & valuable to them.

Geo. Buchanan

Benjn. S. Smoot

5000

Address from the citizens
of St. Stephens & reply of Genl.

Major Genl. A. Jackson

— St. Stephens —

Office Nashville. March 12th 1816.

Dr. Sir

I send you several communications recd. by Capt. Oneil which I think necessary you should see — We have no news of importance —

Your lady and Son are both in fine health

(Rachel)

Your negro woman died some days since. several other sick but none dangerous —

I have been very unwell for three or four days past and this morning scarcely able to write with a pain in my head and back — compliments to the Gentlemen and believe me yr. friend

Humble St.

Robert Butler

Maj. General Jackson

5001

12. March 1815

From Col Robt Butler

5002

Maj. General Andrew Jackson

Orleans

Adjutant & Inspector General's Office,
MARCH 6, 1816.

GENERAL ORDER.

Whereas, by the sixty-first article of the rules and articles of war, it is provided that "Officers having brevets or commissions of a prior date to those of the regiment in which they serve, may take place in courts martial and on detachments, when composed of different corps, according to the ranks given them in their brevets, or dates of their former commissions:"—The President has been pleased to direct that *detachment*, within the meaning of the article of war, shall extend to temporary service only, and not to the regular command of departments, permanent posts and garrisons; but brevet command may be exercised therein by the assignment of the commanding general, upon special and temporary occasions.

In all cases where officers are retained in service, with lower commissions in the line, than those holden during the late war, former commissions can only be exercised under the foregoing regulation; and relative rank will be settled by their present commissions, where the same shall not heretofore have been established conformably to regulation and the usage of service.

By order of the Secretary of War.

D. PARKER,
Adj. & Ins. Gen.

500

War Department, 12th. March, 1816.

Dear General,

Inclosed you will receive the general order of the 6th. instant, defining the term, detachment, in relation to brevet rank. The omission of the last member of the first paragraph, would have been more acceptable in the northern division; but a regard to consistency; as well as to the feelings of the army, required that the rule should be general, and should receive the same construction in both divisions. The omission would have subjected the commanding generals to continual importunity by the brevet officers, and would have subjected the others to continual irritation. As the order now stands, the responsibility of the general is lessened in time of peace, whilst his power in time of war, is equal to the complete controul of the moral force of those under his command.

A bill has passed the Senate for the relief

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relief of the intruders upon the public lands. This bill is now before the House of Representatives, and will probably receive its assent; and afford relief to some extent. Under these circumstances, you are authorised to suspend the execution of the orders in relation to that subject, until further orders. Should the bill be rejected, the earliest information will be transmitted to you.

I have the honor to be,
Your most obedt. &
very humble servant,
Wm H Crawford

Major general
Andrew Jackson,
Nashville, Tennessee.

Mr. Crawford on the Subject
of Brevet Rank and Intruders
on public Land 12. March 1816

Duplicate! Camp near Fort Jackson

March 12. 1816

General

I have had a conference with the Big Warrior in which I demanded of him the murderers of Johnston and McGaskee, who were killed by the Indians in the last month, near the Alabama, above Fort Claiborne.

The Big Warrior expressed regret at the outrage that had been committed,- assured me the offenders were a remnant of the war party, who had never returned to their Towns since the close of the late war, and consequently were not under his controul. I then required of him a party of friendly Indians to accompany our Troops in pursuit of the outlaws- He replied that his warriors were out Hunting, and expressed a wish I should send my men without the aid of Indians. To this I strongly objected, upon the ground that our Troops, unaccompanied by Indians, would be unable to discriminate between the Innocent and the Guilty,- assuring him at the same time that whilst we are resolved to pursue and punish the Guilty, are nevertheless disposed to save the Innocent and preserve peace with the nation. He then named several half breeds in this Quarter who he said would accompany my men, and help to take the murderers,- and added that he was willing I should send with

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them any other friendly warriors to be found on the alabama, or at this place.

On my arrival I took measures to engage a party of friendly warriors but Contrary to my expectation they were Generally unwilling to go. Few of them indeed have returned from the woods. I have however engaged Ten, and sent them under the direction of Captain Tolunny, who I believe you know. He was opposed to us during the late war, and is a rogue; but he may assist in Catching the outlaws. He at first engaged with great apparent zeal; but I find he has been Tardy in his preparations, and will require a strict eye over him in this service. He has promised to Lead my men to the Camp of the Offenders. I have ordered out two detachments, one from Fort Montgomery, and the other from this place, of fifty men each; with instructions to arrest the Indians, or should they attempt to make their escape to fire upon and kill them.

Most Respectfully
Yours obdt Sent
Edmund P. Gaines

Major General
Andrew Jackson
Commanding in Chief
Division of the South

Genl E P Gaines
12th March 1816
Murder of Johnson
and McGaskey—

3

at Judge Toulmins
March 13th 1816

My Love -

I reached this place this morning in good health, will set out for Mobile in a few minutes, by water having sent my horses across by land to the Mississippi - I shall make but little stay at Mobile, will I hope reach Neworleans in ten days, where I shall expect to hear from you.

If you see Genl Coffee say to him I was within a few hours of meeting him at the cotton gin port - I will write him at the first stage I stop for a day - in the mean time you may say to him, that from all the information I can collect I am still more inclined to believe that the chactaws have no real claim to any lands East of the Tombigby -

Say to my son if he will learn his Book well his sweet papa, will bring him a pretty from Neworleans, kiss him for me, & say to him I send him my blessing, say to my young friend Lemuel (who I hope has recovered) that I miss him much, and I have regretted that I left him in franklin indisposed without bidding him farewell, accept of my prayers for your health untill I return; & believe me to be affectionately yours

Andrew Jackson

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Mrs Rachel Jackson
near Nashville
Capt Butler

War Department 14th March 1816

Gentlemen

The President has instructed me to direct, that the line between the Cherokees and the lands ceded by the Creek nation to the United States in the year 1814, shall not be run until it shall be defined by treaty with the deputation of that Nation now in this City, this will probably be done in a few days. No time will be lost in giving information of this event. When it is defined, you will proceed to run and mark it, according to the Stipulations of the treaty. The western limits of the Cession will have to be adjusted and arranged by treaties or Conventions with the Cherokee and Chocktaw tribes. As soon as matters are arranged with the Cherokees, measures will be adopted for holding treaties with those two tribes.

I have the honor to be
your Ob. Servt
(Signed) Wm H. Crawford

William Barnett }
Benjamin Hawkins } Esqs
Genl Edmund P. Gaines }

5008

A true copy

Robt. K. Ruffin Lieut
Artillery A.D.Camp to
Major General Gaines

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No. 2

Mr. Crawford's letter of
14 March 1816

Mobile 15 March 1816-

Gentlemen

The handsome manner in which through you, The members of the Benefolent Institution of Pensylvania have complemented my services in the late war, is alike honorable to their feelings & gratifying to my own

It is pleasing to hear of the auspicious commencement of the Society & that its benevolent efforts in the cause of suffering humanity may equal the gratitude inspired in having been honorably numbered among its respectable associates is the sincere prayer of Gentlemen

Your Ob. Hum. Serv.

5010

Department of War, March 15th 1816.

Sir,

The peculiar relations which unfor-
-tunately exist between major general Brown
and general Ripley, make it very desirable,
that the latter should be transferred to the
southern division. The harmony and use-
-fulness of the army imperiously requires this
change. It is believed, that no serious objec-
-tion to this measure will be made by general
Ripley, or the person who will have to take
his place. Your devotion to the good of the
service, and to the well-earned fame of the
army, is a sufficient guaranty of your acqui-
-escence in any measure having those objects
in view, unless there should be substantial
objections to it, which have not been foreseen.
Should any such exist, I will thank you for
an early and candid exposition of them.

I have the honor to be, respectfully,
Your most obed.t & very hum.e serv.t
Wm H Crawford

Major General
Andrew Jackson.

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Mr. Crawford relating to Maj.
Genl. Ripley's transfer 15. March
1816.

Department of War, 15th March, 1816.

Sir,

It appears from the representations of Colonel Hawkins, that the Negroe fort erected during the war, at the junction of the Chata-houchie and Flint rivers, has been strengthened since that period, and is now occupied by between two hundred and fifty and three hundred blacks, who are well armed, clothed and disciplined. Secret practices to inveigle negroes from the frontiers of Georgia, as well as from the Cherokee and Creek nations, are still continued by the negroes, and hostile Creeks. This is a state of things which cannot fail to produce much injury to the neighbouring settlements, and excite irritations which may ultimately en-danger the peace of the nation. The President has therefore directed me to instruct you to call the attention of the governor or military Commander of Pensacola to this subject. The principles of good neighbourhood require the interference of the Spanish authority, to put an end to an evil of so serious a nature.

Should

5013

Should he decline this interference, it will be incumbent on the Executive to determine what course shall be adopted in relation to this banditti. Should it be determined that the destruction of this fort does not require the sanction of the legislature, measures will be promptly taken for its reduction. From the representations of its strength, heavy cannon will be necessary to batter it. It is presumed, that a co-operation of the naval force may be useful, at least, in transporting the battering train.

I have the honor to be,
Your most obedt. &
very humble servant,

Wm H Crawford

Major General
Andrew Jackson,
Nashville, Tennessee.

Mr. Crawford's letter relating
to the negroe fort on the Apa-
lachacola. 15 March. 1816

2014

Head Quarters Camp near Fort Jackson

March 15. 1816

General,

On examining into the state of this Post I find in the Contractors department such evidence of neglect, if not of fraud, as to require an immediate report to you.

By the contract with Ward and Johnston it appears that Fort Jackson is not among the enumerated Posts at which the price of the ration has been designated, and consequently comes under the General Provision of "other places within the Mississippi Territory" where the price of the ration is to be "augmented according to the expence and difficulty of Transportation". All extra ordinary expences, therefore, attending the supply of this Post will be taken into view in settling the price of the ration to be paid by the Public.

By a bill of Lading exhibited to me by the agent here it appears that the freight of contractors stores from Mobile to this Post is at the rate of five dollars per Barrel.

By the reports of inspection No 1. 2. 3 herewith, it appears that out of 587 Barrels of flour, 450 Barrels have been condemned since the 23rd of December last, and that the remaining part consisting of about one months supply of flour and much less of meat is merely "supposed to be such as could be made use of but not of the quality specified in the contract." Hence it is evident that upon this flour the public must have sustained a clear loss in freight alone, of <u>2250</u> dollars, in the course of a few months.

After examining the enclosed report, I visited the

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contractors stores and with the agent Mr Ross examined the flour the best of which appeared to me unsound and unfit for use. I have indeed, for some days past been reduced to the alternative of eating bread made of this flour, or eating no bread at all, and have necessarily had a good opportunity of Judging the Quality, and I am clearly of the opinion that the best bread which the flour at this Post will make, unaccompanied by any other vegetable would in the course of the spring and summer produce disease and death — I am supported in this opinion by Doctor Ingersoll of the 7th Infantry, a young Gentleman whose skill and attention to his professional duties entitle him to great credit — His statement is enclosed No 4.

It does not appear that the provision has sustained any material injury on its passage up the river, or after its arrival at this place. Mr Ross, the agent does not pretend to allege that any such damage took place on the passage, or since; I am therefore obliged to believe that the flour was damaged, previous to its being shipped at New Orleans or Mobile. It will naturally be asked why should the contractor intentionally send on damaged provision? The answer to this inquiry is to be found only in the black catalogue of fraud, which has grown up with, and incorporated itself in the Contract system — The evil effects of which I have not only long witnessed, but have often had the misfortune to feel.

There are two or three considerations which tend to throw light upon this subject, meriting your attention.

1st The original cost of the provision is perhaps

trifleing; the expence of Transportation, although very great, is not felt by the Contractors; but little therefore is hazarded on their part, — Should the provision be Condemned the loss is trifleing; but if it can be palmed upon the Troops the profits must be very Considerable.

2nd The detached situation of this Post and the imposibility of supplies being obtained from any other source, give the Contractors the power to force their damaged provision upon the Troops; — They are Compelled to eat it, or, to eat the dust.

3rd The condemned provision, is for the most part, returned to the contractors agent who sells it to hungry Travellers and Indians for more than first cost, and when rations have been ordered for Indians damaged provision, I have reason to believe, is often, (to the disgrace of humanity) forced upon them — although I have heard of no deduction being made in the price of the ration, in cases of this sort.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully
Your obdt. servt.
Edmund P. Gaines

Major General
Andrew Jackson
Commander in chief
Division of the South.

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March 15th 1816 -
Recd April 5th 1816

Major General Andrew Jackson
Commander in chief
Division of the South
on his way to Mobile

Some time in the Summer previous to the Creek War, I was in Company with Colo. Richard Brown, and several others of the Cherokee Nation, when I enquired of them the upper bounds of the Chickasaw Lands, on the South side of the Tennessee River: And was informed by Colo. Brown, as follows.

Many years since, he said the Chickasaw Indians, lived, on and about the Chickasaw Island that the Cherokee Nation, claimed the lands whereon the lived - and in Council of the latter Nation; appointed persons to wait on the Chickasaw settlers and order them to remove below the mouth of Bear Creek which they, the Cherokees, represented as the upper line of the Chickasaw Nation, on the Tennessee River on the South side, that the Chickasaws, removed, and observed the line as pointed out many years, when at lenth, the two Colberts, George & Levi was by some means permitted to settle above the mouth of Bear Creek on the Road crossing at Colberts Ferry. But, which settlements were made without the Council or knowledge of the Cherokee Nation

To the statement above I certify to be correct

March 16th. 1816 Huntsville

Robt. Beaty

5019

Capt Beaty's
Certificate

No. 7.

Nashville
Adjutant Generals Office 19 March 1818.

D. General

I have just made my entry to a town life and have had much bustle as Talbot says in __making arrangements__ — I send you a few letters — General Smith writes that the trial of Genl. Ripley and Colo. Nicholas he fears will be very ~~detrimental~~ to the service as nearly every officer of the 8th Infy. will be required as Witnesses.

The General says he is making every exertion to be prepared for a spring campaign — but has heard nothing of his requisition for Quarter Masters Stores — The requisitions for provision he has ordered and they are ready — those for Prairie-du-chien for eight companies under the impression that the two companies at Mackinaw and those at Fort Harrison would be ordered on in the Spring.

We have nothing new except the death of Colo. Baker who has been hurried off in the short space of two or three days illness

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with the epidemic —

I hope to day will bring us something decisive from Congress.

Be pleased to present my best respects to your Aids-de-camp. and if Maj. Baker will be kind enough to select me a clerk from the troops below and have him ordered on I will be very much his Ob.t Serv.t and I know you will not hesitate to grant him the authority —

Mrs Lacy - Son and family were all well three days since and ere the week passes we expect Mrs Jackson with us —

Very respectfully,

Yr friend & Ob.t St.

[illegible]

Maj. Genl. Jackson

From Colonel Robt Butler
19. March — 1816 —

Maj. General Andrew Jackson

New Orleans

Camp near McQueens place
March 20th 1816

General

The Battalion under the command of Lieut Colonel Clinch had crossed Flint river on the 16th inst. and is I presume now at Chattahoochee. This force will not be required by the commissioners for more than two weeks. I am of opinion however, that for the protection of the surveyors of public land, and to keep in check the Seminola Indians, we shall be under the necessity of establishing a post on the Chattahoochee near the national boundary. I shall await your order upon this subject. Should a post be established, its supplies, I am persuaded may be derived, more conveniently and more economically, from Mobile or New Orleans, than any other source. If such an intercourse could be opened down the Appalachacola, it would enable us to keep an eye upon the Seminolas, and the Negro Fort. This

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negro establishment is, (I think justly,) considered as likely to produce much evil, among the blacks of Georgia, & the eastern part of the Mississippi Territory. Will you permit me to break it up?

My Quarter master department is without funds, nor have I been advised how they are to be obtained. Will you be pleased to to point out to me the course to obtain relief.

I regret that I had not the pleasure of meeting with you, on your way to N.O. I have the honor to be most respectfully, your obdt. Servnt.

Edmund P. Gaines

Major Genl. Andrew Jackson
Commander in Chief
Division of the South.

P.S. The originals of which the enclosed are copies were sent by the way of Fort Strother but having just learned that you had gone by the way of St. Stephens, I conclude to send the duplicates by Express to Ft. Montgomery.

E. P. Gaines

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Major General
Andrew Jackson
Comm.g S Division of the South
on his way to New Orleans.

From General Gaines
20th March 1816
Establishment of Posts" & M D
without Jury